

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
CHANGE.
Barometer 29.72

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)
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September 17th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 77, p.m. 77; Humidity...37, 38.

September 17th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 86, p.m. 91; Humidity...71, 55.

No. 8894

庚申初月八年子壬

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1912.

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號八十月九年港香

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TELEGRAMS.

RAILWAY SMASH.

LANCASHIRE DISASTER.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, September 17.
A railway disaster has occurred at Ditton, in Lancashire. Twelve people were killed and 50 wounded.

REFORMS IN HOLLAND.

A BIG PROGRAMME.

London, September 17.
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague states that Queen Wilhelmina, in a speech at the opening of Parliament, announced the immediate introduction of a Bill for the revision of the Constitution, a Bill providing for old-age and sickness insurance, and the establishment of a Ministry of Defence in place of the Departments of War and Marine.

SOCIALIST RIOTS.

Later.
The same correspondent reports that there was rioting on Tuesday afternoon in consequence of the refusal of the authorities to permit a Socialist procession through the streets in support of universal suffrage.

The Socialists consequently assembled on the racecourse outside the town and marched to Parliament. Here they were stopped by a cordon of police, which charged the mob with drawn swords, dispersing them. A few were injured.

GENERAL NOGI'S WILL.

A STRANGE DOCUMENT.

London, September 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo reports that General Nogi's will is a pathetic document. It says that he follows the Emperor because his services were no longer required. He had often sought to die, and he chose the occasion of a great national calamity. He distributes his property to his wife, to friends, and to public institutions. This indicates that his wife's death was not premeditated. General Nogi suggests that his body be given to the Medical College, and only the teeth, hair and nails buried.

THE FUNERAL.

Later.
Reuter's Tokyo correspondent states that Prince Arthur of Connaught will attend the funeral of the late General Nogi, whose British Orders will be carried by British officers in the procession.

THE NEW TURKEY.

BRITISH FELICITATIONS.

London, September 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople states that the newspapers report that King George and Sir Edward Grey have cordially congratulated the Sultan and Kiamil Pasha, respectively, on the occasion of the Feast of Bairam.
Sir Edward Grey added that he wished success to the Government's policy.

MANCHURIA.

WILL JAPAN ACT?

London, September 17.
There is a strong belief in Chinese official circles, since the return of Prince Katuru from St. Petersburg, that vigorous Japanese action will be taken in Manchuria after the burial of the

TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH MANŒUVRES.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, September 17.
His Majesty King George has arrived at Cambridge to attend the Army manœuvres. He stays at Trinity College.

His Majesty motored in undress uniform of a Field Marshal on a visit to Lieutenant General Sir J. M. Grierson, Commanding the "Blue" Army (the defenders), who explained the plan of operations; and then mounted a charger with the Chief of the War Office Staff and visited Major General Sir Douglas Haig, who is in command of the "Red" Army (the invaders).

DEFENDERS REPORTED SUCCESSFUL.

The Armies are now in close contact. News is conveyed but it is reported that the defenders have scored an initial success, having got astride of the invaders' line of advance, and, being superior in strength, they will be able to assume the offensive.

NEW FORCES.

Besides the aviators, who are ubiquitous, carrying everything at a height which renders them immune from fire, motor cyclists are proving most valuable for scouting, and taxicabs and motor buses for transport.

FRENCH MANŒUVRES.

OPERATIONS ENDED.

London, September 17.
The French military manœuvres have concluded.
President Fallières partook of luncheon with the Generals and foreign officers on the manoeuvre ground, cordial toasts being honoured.

GERMAN NAVAL REVIEW.

AN IMPOSING ARRAY.

London, September 17.
Altogether 118 ships, representing 550,000 tons, 32,000 men and 200 heavy guns, were reviewed by the Kaiser on Monday.

Later.
At Wilhelmshaven 30 battleships, eight of which were Dreadnoughts, six large and 11 small cruisers, anchored in long lines prior to the manœuvres. The Kaiser, on board the Deutschland, steamed down the lines amid a thunder of salutes, the crews standing to attention and cheering.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, September 17.
A message from Reuter's correspondent at Geneva states that the "Journal Genevois" says the Turco-Italian Peace delegates were surprised at the report of a rupture having taken place. They declare that the conversations continue.

A message from Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the "Temps" correspondent at Geneva declares that an acceptable basis of peace has been found. The principal point is a loan of \$20,000,000 to enable Turkey to reorganise her finances and administration. This was the fundamental question and its acceptance is an *in fact* accomplishment. Matters in Tripoli have been settled to Italy's satisfaction. It is even stated that the plenipotentiaries to sign the treaty have been nominated.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome telegraphs that Signor Giovanni Bortolini, conducting the semi-official Turco-Italian negotiations, arrived from Ouchy and conferred with Signor Giolitti. Giolitti, the Foreign Minister, and returns shortly to Switzerland.

TELEGRAMS.

HUNGARIAN POLITICS.

FIGHT IN PARLIAMENT.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, September 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Budapest states that, despite the olive-branch held out by the announcement of the impending introduction of a Bill to make police intervention unnecessary in Parliament, when the Chamber opened this morning intense feeling was displayed.

Count Tisza, the President, was received with a torrent of abuse, and the ear-splitting din which followed developed almost into a free fight.

M. Andrassy and others were separated after an infuriated scene, but the tumult continued unabated, though Count Tisza left the chair and was replaced by the Vice-President.

At 4 o'clock a strong body of police appeared on the scene, and Count Tisza declared in the Lobby that he would employ them to quell the disturbance if necessary.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

BRITISH EXPEDITION RESCUED.

London, September 17.
Reuter's correspondent at St. John's, Newfoundland, states that the Scott Expedition to Baffin Land, in search of gold, has returned without accomplishing success. However, it discovered enormous deposits of coal and iron and brought back members of the Munn Expedition.

Captain Munn is a British Army officer. He found gold at Pond's Inlet but was unable to follow up his discoveries owing to the loss of his ship in the ice floes. He and the other members of his party were rescued on the verge of starvation.

Captain Bernier, with an eighty-ton schooner, will winter at Pond's Inlet in search of gold.

BRITISH SQUADRON.

WARM NORWEGIAN WELCOME.

London, September 17.
The British squadron visiting Christiania was much feted. Their Majesties entertained Admiral Bayly and officers to dinner at their country residence. Most cordial toasts were exchanged. A ball was given on Monday night on H. M. S. Lion, which was attended by 350 distinguished guests.

MANSION DESTROYED.

INMATES' NARROW ESCAPE.

London, September 17.
Curden Hall (in Cheshire, an Elizabethan half-timbered mansion, the residence of Colonel George Holdsworth, has been destroyed by fire, and many valuable pictures, art treasures and jewellery were lost. The inmates escaped in their nightdresses.

CHINA'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

London, September 17.
Reuter's Peking correspondent says that Lu Cheng Hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is retiring, and will be succeeded by Liang Mei Ting.

TELEGRAMS.

ENCOURAGING BIRTHS.

AUSTRALIAN SCHEMES.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, September 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Sydney states that, in addition to the Federal provisions for a bonus to parents for every child born, the Government has introduced a scheme for free compulsory medical attendance and skilled nursing in maternity cases.
The new scheme will cost \$60,000 per annum.

NEW YORK POLICE.

THEIR INTEGRITY INVOLVED.

London, September 17.
Reuter's correspondent at New York telegraphs that the District Attorney has instituted an inquiry to ascertain what has become of important documents alleged to have been seized at the time of the arrest of "Gyp the Blood" and "Lefty Louis." This has revived a tense situation, as it appears to be a question of the integrity of the police.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

WANTED AT PEKING.

(From Chinese Sources.)

Peking, September 17.
President Yuan's telegraphed to Yiu Yu-ping, the general who commanded the Cantonese troops at the siege of Nanking last year, asking him to proceed to Peking. Yiu will soon start for the North.

CHINESE V. MONGOLS.
The Governor General of Hei-lung-kiang has telegraphed to the Peking Government that the Chinese troops have won a battle against the Mongolians at Pak-wan-fa-chun.—"Shat Po."

YUAN'S WORRIES.

Shanghai, September 17.
Owing to the unsuccessful raising of foreign loans in London, President Yuan is greatly worried, and, as a result, he has taken ill.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.
Chau Hok-hai, Minister of Finance, is resolved to resign on account of the financial strain on the Government.

DR. SUN'S EFFORT.
Dr. Sun Yat-sen has proceeded to Shan-ai in order to endeavour to influence the Chinese bankers there to contribute funds to the Government, and also to promote industry.—"Shat Po."

TROUBLE WITH JAPAN.

Shanghai, September 17.
A Japanese merchant in Wu-hu is stated to have obtained a large sum of money under false pretences, namely by the issue of lottery tickets. He attempted to escape, but was arrested by a Chinese policeman. The Japanese gunboat in Wu-hu waters then insisted on the release of the man. As a consequence, there is great agitation among the Chinese, which may lead to serious international complications.—"Sai Kai Kung Yik Po."

RUSSIAN REQUEST.

Peking, September 17.
The Russian Minister at Peking has asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs to permit the establishment of a consulate at Kalgan. However, the Ministry refuses to comply with the request.

THE RAILWAY SCHEME.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has asked Liang Mei Ting to assist him in the development of the railway scheme.—"Sai Kai Kung Yik Po."

TELEGRAMS.

BOXING.

MATT WELLS BEATEN.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, September 17.
In the ring at Blackfriars, Mehegan, the lightweight champion of Australia, won what was described as the Lightweight Championship of the British Empire, defeating Matt Wells, who was disqualified on a foul for hitting Mehegan twice, at the end of the fourteenth round, after the bell had gone.

CHINA'S RESOLVE.

TO COMPLY WITH BRITISH SUGGESTION.

London, September 17.
Reuter's Peking correspondent states that the Acting Premier, in a speech in the Assembly, indicated that the Government intended to comply with the suggestions contained in the Memorandum issued by Sir John Jordan on August 28th.

In the Memorandum referred to, Sir John Jordan referred to China's intention to incorporate Tibet as a Province, and declared that the Tibetans ought to be allowed to manage their own internal affairs without Chinese interference. He recommended a new Anglo-Chinese agreement as a precedent to British recognition of the Republic.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

"Before American capital will be attracted to the Philippines," said Professor Piper recently, "we shall have to announce a definite future policy. Unless we are willing to announce that the Philippines are to remain American territory and permit them to be developed by American methods, material progress in the islands will be very slow."

"Personally I think we ought to adopt a policy that will permit the Philippines to be developed, as our own west was developed, by attracting the most enterprising Americans. We can do this by announcing that the Philippines are to remain American territory. I see no reason why we should not give the Filipinos local self-government when they are fitted for it, but in simple candour we should tell them what they must do to become ready for it when 70 per cent of the people are able to read and write English. This will require at least two generations and disabuse the Filipino of the idea that he is ready now and entitled to self-government, an idea that he not unnaturally maintains."

Development of agriculture, Professor Piper believes, is the only thing which will make the Philippines prosperous. The agriculture of the islands is now on the crudest sort and the production but a small fraction of the possibilities.

The Philippines, he says, are capable of supplying the entire America demand for sugar if opportunity were given for large scale operations. Careless preparation of copra or dried coconut has held the price of the Philippine product down to the lowest level. Careless methods of the native tobacco planters, said the professor, and the short-sighted, grasping policy of the tobacco companies is hampering the improvement in the quality and production of tobacco. Manila hemp, he says, is losing its place owing to poor methods of preparation for market. Rice lands, he adds, need only irrigation to more than double the present crop.

There has been rioting at the Hague owing to the refusal of the authorities to permit a Socialist procession through the streets in support of universal suffrage.

TELEGRAMS.

TURKISH REFORMS.

SIX BRITISH OFFICIALS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, September 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople says the Cabinet has decided to suppress the state of siege at Constantinople and extend the concessions granted to Albania to the remainder of the Empire and to appoint six British Advisers to the Departments of Police, Posts, Telegraphs and Statistics.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Liang Mei-ting is to be the new Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Prince Arthur of Connaught is to attend the funeral of the late General Nogi.

Twelve people were killed and 50 injured in a railway disaster at Ditton, Lancashire.

It is believed in Chinese circles that vigorous action will shortly be taken by Japan in Manchuria.

Warships to the number of 118, with 32,000 men aboard, have been reviewed by the Kaiser at Wilhelmshaven.

The French military manœuvres have concluded, the President lunching with the officers on the manoeuvre ground.

A preliminary instalment of half a million sterling has been paid to the Chinese Government out of the London loan.

The National Council at Peking has approved of the re-opening of negotiations with the Six Power financial group.

In view of foreign protests, the Peking National Council has advocated a modified policy in regard to Mongolia and Tibet.

Among the reforms decided on by the Turkish Cabinet is the appointment of six British advisers to various Departments.

King George has arrived at the scene of the Army manœuvres, which are reported to have opened with a success for the defenders.

Curden Hall, in Cheshire, an Elizabethan mansion, has been destroyed by fire, pictures, art treasures and jewellery being lost.

The correspondent of the "Temps" at Geneva states that an acceptable basis for peace between Italy and Turkey has been found.

The British Squadron, which has been visiting Norway has been warmly welcomed. Their Majesties entertaining Admiral Bayly and officers.

The opening of the Hungarian Parliament was marked by riotous scenes, a strong body of police eventually appearing on the scenes.

In the fight for the Lightweight Championship of the British Empire, Mehegan defeated Matt Wells, who was disqualified on a foul in the fourteenth round.

There has been rioting at the Hague owing to the refusal of the authorities to permit a Socialist procession through the streets in support of universal suffrage.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

The Scott Expedition to Baffin Land has returned to Newfoundland and brought back members of the Munn Expedition, who were rescued on the verge of starvation.

The Acting Premier of China has indicated the intention of the Government to comply with the suggestions contained in Sir John Jordan's recent Memorandum.

The New South Wales Government has introduced a scheme for free compulsory medical attendance and skilled nursing in maternity cases, at a yearly cost of £60,000.

Bills for the revision of the Constitution, for the provision of old-age and sickness insurance, and for the establishment of a Ministry of Defence, are to be introduced in the Dutch Parliament.

In his will, General Nogi says he follows the Emperor because his services are no longer required. He suggests that his body be given to the Medical College and only his teeth, hair and nails buried.

The question of the integrity of the New York police has been raised by an enquiry as to what has become of important documents alleged to have been seized at the time of the arrest of "Gyp the Blood" and "Lefty Louis."

LOCAL.

Mr. Allan Wilkie and his company scored a decided hit in "Candida" last night. "Salome" is to be presented to-night.

A meeting of the Hongkong Association Football League, second division, is announced to be held on Wednesday, October 2.

At the Police Court to-day a Japanese woman was remanded in bail of \$250 on a charge of kidnapping a Japanese child from Japan.

This morning at the Criminal Sessions, the Chief Justice, sentenced Lam Sing, who broke out from prison, to one year's hard labour.

Lam Tai, who was charged at the Criminal Sessions, with being concerned in a robbery by two or more, was sent to prison for five years.

A burglary is reported from Applikon. It is stated that a man broke into a shop and stole property valued at \$40. The police at Aberdeen have the matter in hand.

For detaining a child with intent to deprive the father of custody of it, a man was sent to prison for five years with hard labour and ordered to receive fifteen strokes of the birch rod, at the Criminal Sessions to-day.

Shanghai's team for the Inter-port swimming contest is below strength, but the members of it are still hopeful. Of the original team only three members have come, but the substitutes have trained assiduously since their arrival.

Two hawkers who would not obey the orders of an Indian constable to put their wares on the side channel, were charged with assaulting the police, this morning at the Police Court. It appears that when the men were being taken to the Police Station, a crowd followed, calling "Strike the Police!" and "Burn the Station!" They were fined \$5 respectively.

Notices



**FINEST OLD DUTCH
GIN & LIQUEURS.**



FINEST OLD SCHIEDAM

\$14.00 per Case of 12 Quarts
INCLUDING DUTY.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FREE
LIQUEUR GLASSES

GRATIS

to regular buyers on application
to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTH CHINA.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,

4, DES VOEUX ROAD

**THE
SCIENCE OF ADVERTISING.**

Advertising is both a science and an art. We have studied that science.

Do you know the ART?

Can you write a catchy ad?—very few can.

A good ad. is one that catches the eyes, then holds the attention.

Can you do it? We can.

Let us write your ads. for you, insert them in any paper you fancy, but let us write them for you, we like it, that will be our recompense.

Choose your paper, put them in, watch results. **ADVICE:**—Insert them in the paper with the largest circulation—that is the secret of judicious advertising.

All the papers have the largest circulation, if you doubt it, ask them; then tell us, what they tell you.

The other fellow is losing all the money. True; that is the reason he is able TO KEEP UP the advertising rate!

THEY KNOW that the other fellow is losing money hand over fist, if YOU doubt it, ask them, they will tell you candidly; "it is quite true."

The cheapest ad. is the dearest. Why? do you know your business and ask why?

Do you advertise because of friendship? No? To reach the people? Yes, yes, that is the reason and it can only be accomplished by advertising in the paper that has the largest circulation. But if they all have the largest circulation, I must advertise in all the papers? Quite so, if you think

Shipping

**BRITISH INDIA S. N.
CO., LTD.**

NEW FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Kobe, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "FULTA," 4,154 tons, Captain Tallent, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ on the 20th September, at daylight, to be followed on the 12th October by S.S. "ITOHA," Captain Tucker, taking Cargo and Passengers at current rates.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "MUTIRA," 4,574 tons, Capt. H. Carey, now here and ready to load 19th inst. will leave HONGKONG for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 23rd September, at Noon, followed by S.S. "OKARA," 5,291 tons, Captain A. J. Evans, on the 4th October, at Noon, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 216,
Hongkong, 17th September, 1912. [147]

Notices

**THE LEEDS FORGE CO.,
LTD., LEEDS.**

Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK of every description.
Pioneers in the Design and Manufacture of
PRESSED STEEL UNDERFRAMES and BODIES and ALL-STEEL RAILWAY WAGONS.

The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in Hongkong and China.

**THE TAIKIO DICKY & ENGINEERING CO.,
OF HONGKONG, LTD.**

Agents,
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911. [42]

Hotels

HONGKONG HOTEL.

A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.
Now Open.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [25]

GRAND HOTEL.

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, ACCOMMODATION, CLEAN-
LINESS, AND GOLD DRINKS.
UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

Tel. 197.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL).
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First class accommodation for Families and Tourists.
For particulars and rates apply to
Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor." [24]

**OPEN AIR SKATING RINK
at
BELLE VIEW HOTEL**

Telephone No. 907.

Sessions: 10 a.m. to 12 Noon. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Admission 25 cents.
6 p.m. to 8 p.m. 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. Admission 50 cents.
String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday, commencing from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER, Manager. [22]

**KING EDWARD
HOTEL.**

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
Under European Management.

Electric Light and Lifts.

Latest Improvements.

Reasonable Rates.

Telephone 373.

H. HAYNES,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1912. [65]

**THE TAIWAN
RAILWAY
HOTEL.**

TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

Under the Direct Management of the
Taiwan Railway Dept.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND
GOOD SERVICE. RATES
6 YEN and Up.

Uniformed hotel porter meets all
trains and steamers. Luggage are
ranged for without any trouble to
guests.

Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [132]



1, WYNDHAM STREET (Flower St.) ESTABLISHED 1900. [48]

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED**

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net

In Bags of 250 lbs. net

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Manager.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1901. [140]

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

EIGHT Famine Districts, with an
area of 80,000 square miles.
TWO and a half million people
facing starvation.

PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRI-
BUTION TO-DAY.

IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE.

Treasurer, H. O. GULLAND, Esq.,
Manager, International Red Cross Com-
mittee, Shanghai.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1912. [1]

Notice

**DISINFECTANT
FLUID
POWDER
SOAP**



KENNEL INDISPENSABLES.

For the destruction of dis-
ease germs in stables, kennel
and infected places are highly
efficient and economical.

IZAL VETERINARY FLUID

is death to insects and all parasites, harmless to
animals.

AGENTS: W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.

**GUINNESS' STOUT,
THE WELL-KNOWN
"HORSEHEAD,"**



BRAND.

Sole Agents,

**CALDBECK
MACGREGOR & CO.**

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN
and KUALA LUMPUR.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1912. [146]

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

The LAST WORD in Motor Cars "THE OVER-
LAND," America's Best, a THIRTIETHLY HIGH
CLASS, well finished car, at a moderate price.

Sole Agent

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

Entertainment

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Two Performances: Nightly.
THE GREAT FILM
TOM BUTLER.
GREAT SUCCESS
of
BAILEY and PATSY.
Debut at Matinee on SUNDAY,
16th, 6 p.m. of the Great acrobat:
The Sobotniks.

Hongkong, 14th Sept., 1912. [562]

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LIMITED.**

PHONE 346

**SMART
FURNISHING
FABRICS.**

PLAIN CASEMENT
CLOTHS

FAST WASHING COLORS
AND

FADELESS.
LARGE SELECTION
OF

TRIMMINGS.
**William Powell,
Limited**
FURNISHER

Notices

**SAVE
YOUR EYES.**

If your sight is failing, or your
eyes trouble you come in and have
them examined.
It costs you nothing.

**WE ARE
PRACTICAL
OPTICIANS.**

And can grind any lenses, or
make a screw to a pair of Specta-
cles on the premises. Don't
throw your frames away; have
them repaired by

**N. LAZARUS,
OPTICIAN.**

1A, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong

**PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to
11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS on West Days
SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

Arrangement at the Company's
Office, Alexander Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

General Managers
Hongkong, 2nd Nov., 1911.

**OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.**

China Mail.

A Word for the Suburbs.

We confess, says the "Standard," to not a little sympathy with the complaint of a correspondent that dwellers in the London suburbs are so subject to the cheap satire of professional humorists. Desirable residential districts have taken to a large extent the place of cheese and mothers-in-law as a means of provoking easy laughter. People in whom the mention of "kippers" no longer provokes a smile laugh with great heartiness when Tooting or Peckham Rye are mentioned on the stage. The novelist is perhaps even more vicious than the dramatic writer when he deals with suburban life. He seems to take a delight in treating the inhabitant of Wandsworth or Clapham with ferocity as well as ridicule. Any one who took his ideas purely from the fiction of the period must come to the conclusion that the average suburbanite unites the foibles of M. Jourdain with the meanness and malevolence of Uriah Heep. We are not without an uneasy suspicion that many of the most scornful writers are themselves dwellers in the despised areas. Certainly novelists and satirists cannot all live in London. It is simply a question of numbers and cubic space. Clearly, many artists in fiction must live either in the country or in the suburban districts; and their bitter dissection of the suburban householder rather points to a more than casual acquaintance.

Daily Press.

Dr. Sun's Railway Ideals.

It has been customary to speak of the Chinese as a shrewd business race, yet it is difficult to point to a single large commercial undertaking that they have conducted successfully—not even the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. All the shrewdness and sagacity that they exhibit in the ordinary business transactions of everyday commercial life seem to vanish when they come face to face with an enterprise involving millions, and Dr. Sun's speech is the latest example of this fact. No one will deny that China's railway system must develop largely in the near future; that its great need at present is a central and co-ordinated scheme by which the existing lines shall be lined up; and that foreign capital will be required for this purpose. Considering the excellent appointments of that kind he has made already, we should have expected the President to engage a foreign expert to advise China in these matters. Dr. Sun can in no way claim to be an authority on railways, and we find it difficult to understand his appointment unless it is made for the purposes of political convenience.

South China Morning Post.

Amity or Armistice?

It will naturally be contended that the dream of every true fighting man is of "bloody war and quick promotion," but still the fact that in the minds of Japanese fighting men Japan and America are coupled as prospective belligerents, while it may not indicate that hostilities between those Powers are inevitable, certainly does not bear out the contention that the Japanese feel very friendly towards the United States. As the poet sings, "Perhaps you were right to dissemble your love, but why did you kick me downstairs?" Luckily for the keeping of the peace between Japan and America, the preponderance of Japan's sales to her Pacific neighbour constitutes a far surer guarantee against war than the bucketful of wishy-washy, flabby-dabby sentiment about poor old Commodore Perry which are periodically ladled out at every Night-Bai Kai, when the wine is in and the gush is out at post-prandial gatherings of the Harvard Club and the American Friends Association. If ever the shade of a great man is overworked, that shade is the shade of Commodore Perry.

GENERAL NEWS.

Premier Lou.

Premier Lou Tsong-tai has been granted a further leave of absence of ten days to recuperate his health, says the "Peking Daily News."

Canadian Pacific Dividend.

The Canadian Pacific Railway on August 12 declared dividends of 2 per cent. on the Preference stock for the half-year and 2½ per cent. on the Common stock for the quarter ended June 30.

Berlin-New York Wireless.

A new wireless station at Nauen, near Berlin, which replaces the tower blown down in a terrific storm last March, is approaching completion. The tower is nearly 900 feet in height and its radius of action is expected to include New York.

Shanghai Milkman Electrocuted.

A native milkman walking his rounds on Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, on the 13th inst. picked up the end of a live wire extending from a watchman's hut. He was instantaneously killed. Electricians were working in the hut and had left the wire unprotected.

Rats in Cochinchina.

Rats, says the United States Consul at Saigon, are responsible for 30 per cent. loss on the Cochinchina rice crop, the export value of which last year was over six millions sterling. Infecting the rats with contagious disease has been tried, with moderate success only.

An Ocean Newspaper.

The "Guard Daily Bulletin," which is published every morning on all the passenger steamers in the North Atlantic services of the Cunard Line, is about to be issued in a new and enlarged form. It will follow more closely the plan of an ordinary newspaper than anything previously attempted in a "deep sea daily."

Dare-to-Dies Mongols.

The Anhwei and Hupai men are organizing in Peking a Ready-to-Die Corps, that will march against the Mongols. The Chinese troops are massacring everyone in the north in a most terrible way, after the Mongols had first annihilated on the way to Tsaoanfu entire villages, and have most cruelly massacred women and children.

Another Chinese Paper to Appear.

A newspaper, advocating a constitutional monarchy for China, is going to be started in Tientsin by Liang Chi-chao, leader of the Pao-huang Tiao. Its initial capital will be \$500,000 and its shareholders are most Manchurian dignitaries and discharged Chinese officials. The newspaper headquarters have been decided to be in the Japanese settlement.—"Kuo Feng Pao."

Sochow Law College.

Chan Tui Chuan, Governor-general at Nanking, has issued instructions to Colonel Li Yin Shih to select forty military officers to study law in the Republican Law College at Sochow. Ban Shih Wan, president of the college, observed in his petition to the governor that military officers, including the army and the navy, should be thoroughly acquainted with legal subjects on rules governing prisoners of war, court martial and the like.

Chinese Police Service.

As the result of the recent reorganization of the Chinese police service along the Mukden-Antung Line, the expense list has been cut down from Taels 58,000 to Taels 18,000, and the police force from 360 to only 160 officers and men. A general reduction has been introduced also into the salary list, the most striking instance being the case of an officer who has his salary lowered from Taels 180 to Tels 40 per month. Superintendent Liao has been obliged to resign.

Robbery at a Prison.

The residence of the governor of Oxford Prison, which is within the precincts of the prison, has been broken into by burglars. An entrance was effected by breaking a gallery window, and several rooms were visited by the intruders, who attempted to force open drawers, but only two sheets are stated to be missing. The governor, Mr. Hine, was absent on a holiday. Recently a man was committed for trial charged with committing a burglary at the house of the deputy-governor of Pentonville Prison, which adjoins the prison.

PLANTERS AND THE LABOUR CODE.

Molly-Coddling the Coolie.

A meeting of the Planters' Association of Malaya, held at the Chamber of Commerce, Kuala Lumpur, recently, was presided over by Mr. E. Macfadyen, who passed some strong criticisms on the recently passed Labour Code.

In the course of his speech, dealing with the Labour Code Mr. Macfadyen said that in certain matters, the Government had made actual concessions. They might as well take those first as they wanted to make the most of them. The Government had agreed that paydays should be on the tenth instead of the 7th day, and they had also withdrawn the provision charging a fee for the medical examination of immigrants on arrival at the port. The draft of the Code had included limited powers granted to employers to fine coolies for certain specified offences. These powers had now been eliminated, but he did not know they were very great losses. In the matter of discharge tickets the recommendations of some of the members who had had experience of the law in Ceylon had not so far been met with a blank refusal. The Government had met the suggestions with an open mind, and had asked for time to consider them and make enquiries. If the Association could convince the Government that the liberty of the coolies would not be seriously interfered with there was a possibility that some system of discharge tickets would before long be made law.

The Truck Question.

Referring to the "truck" question the Chairman said that though they were not by any means certain of getting their point conceded, they had not so far received a flat refusal.

That was all they had gained, except that Government said they appreciated the trouble the Association had taken, and fully recognised the value of the criticisms which had been offered. (Laughter.) That was very nice, but there was an old adage about the insufficiency of fine words by themselves to butter parsnips. (Laughter.)

There were other matters more disappointing. The first was what was colloquially spoken of as the Perhentian Tinggi Enactment. That was a law which was passed in the course of a very few days' consideration, and at the time the Association protested, not so much against the law as against the precipitancy with which it was passed. In answer to the resolution adopted by the Association to that effect the Government replied that they fully agreed that in the ordinary way it was not desirable to pass a measure of vital importance at such short notice, and it was explained in Council that the law was for one particular case only, and would not be used in any other case.

The Whole Thing Must be Reconsidered.

They were assured that before these powers could be put into exercise a second time the whole question would be reconsidered, and the Planters' Association would be given ample opportunity for expressing its views. Personally he took it that the Government had found themselves in a hole and had got out of their difficulty by methods they recognised and admitted were crude and which they were prepared to modify when they had given time to consider how such modifications could be introduced. So far from being modified, however, this law had now been included in the Labour Code, and along with it other provisions which were much more sweeping. In the first temporary enactment, passed at the end of the last year, power was taken by the Government to order upon any estate on learning that the condition of the coolies as regarded health or otherwise was unsatisfactory. The Government could, if necessary, remove the entire labour force. They could come in at any given moment and say: "This estate may no longer be used for the employment of Tamil coolies." One would have thought that sufficiently sweeping. But the Government had dragged out from an old Straits Settlement enactment provisions relating to

indentured Tamil labour, an entirely different thing from free labour. It had now been made the law that not only might the Government come in and say an estate had been proved to be unfit for Tamil coolies, but having sold them a block of land, they might, at the very beginning of things, refuse to allow them to employ Tamil coolies to turn that block into an estate.

The Association recognised and admitted that in this country, in the exceptional circumstances here, it was quite necessary that the Government should have extreme powers to deal with imported labour. But they did say that if these powers rested in the Government they must be exercised subject to some reference to some authority other than the executive officers of Government (Hear, hear).

How the Law Should be Used.

The proposal which they made, just to put the thing in concrete shape, was that law and its allied provisions should not be used except after reference to a small commission or committee which should include a judge. The Government said that was an improper use to which to put a judge, but he noticed that one of them did not consider it beneath his dignity to sit on a commission on rikina rioters in Kuala Lumpur. (Laughter.) He believed the law when printed would be found to contain an amendment that an employer proceeded have against should an opportunity of showing cause against such an order being made, and to call any evidence he might desire. They were assured that the Chairman of the Local District Planters' Association, for instance, would be called in, and that the manager in that way would be allowed to bring pressure upon the Government.

He regretted to say that for his own part he did not value these verbal assurances. They committed the man who made them, and who doubtless stood by them quite honourably, but he was here to-day and in Fiji or East Africa to-morrow, and that verbal assurance committed nobody but himself. That amendment did not appear to him (the speaker) to be of the slightest importance. They must continue to press for modifications which would secure them against the whole business of their estates being at one stroke of the pen, and without any warning, suspended. The Government were quite right to protect labour, but in a country like that, where the Government claimed omniscience as well as omnipotence, capital also was entitled to protection. Both employers and coolies came there freely, independently, and with the hope of gain, and knowing full well where they were coming to. Protecting the coolie could be overdone to the point of molly-coddling him. Where would that country be at the present moment if those clauses had been in force 15 or 20 years ago? One thing he would say was quite certain: they would have had no railway. (Hear, hear).

Health and the Code.

The Chairman then dealt with the administration of the health enactment incorporated in the Code. No one had been keener than the planters on any measure to improve the health of the coolies, and he did not think any department could have started under more favourable conditions than the Health Department of that country, two years ago. And now, he supposed of the numerous porpoise inspectors who visited their estates, no one was less welcome than the health inspector. (Laughter.) And he did not hesitate to say that all the lavish expenditure which had been incurred under the instructions of the health officers during the past two years had failed to make the country one little bit more healthy than before. He was not arguing against medical science, but against the position in which their health officers were put, and which was an untenable one. The medical man was an expert. The expert might be a good man to advise on his own particular hobby, but very often he was the very worst man to advise on general policy. (Hear, hear.) He devoted so much time to one particular aspect of things that he lost his sense of proportion. In no other country in the world was the medical officer put in the position in which he was there.

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In England he was adviser to a board or committee, which in turn was controlled by the Local Government Board. That was the kind of system the Association asked the Government to adopt.

Creation of Boards.

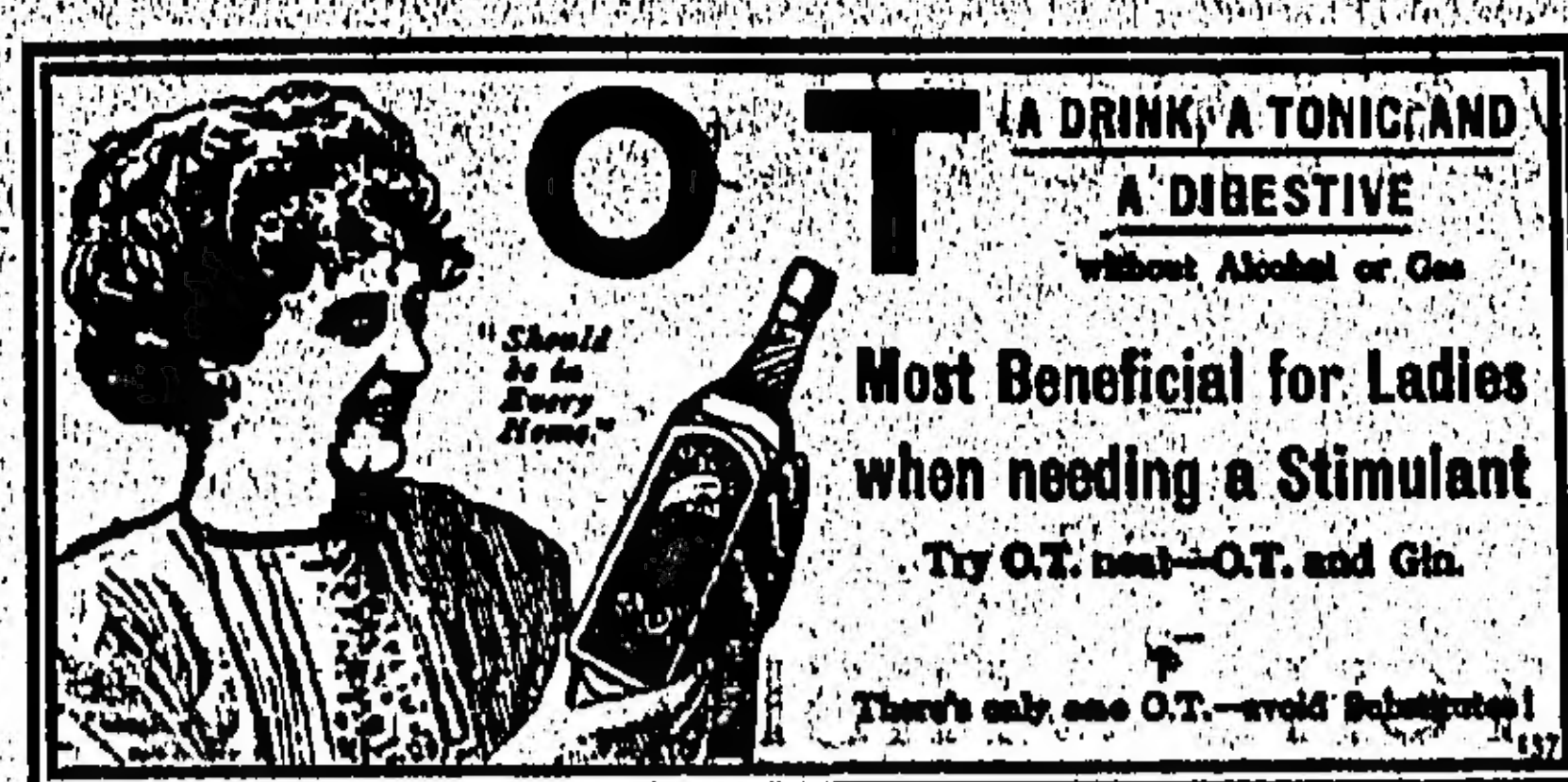
They asked that rural boards should be created, including planter members, but with an official majority in every case. But the Government simply flouted the whole thing. The Chief Secretary wrote that one of the chief objects of the Labour Code was to introduce uniformity in administration. (Laughter.) What reason there could be for uniformity in hospitals or latrines between Kuala Lumpur and Klang, Malacca and Johore, Ipoh and the Dindings, it passed his wit to conceive. He should have said one of the great advantages secured by the rural boards would be that they would secure an intelligent diversity. The Government insisted on maintaining the indefensible and hopeless position by which the same man who, as medical officer, reported on an estate, advised the Resident as to what instructions were to be given to that estate, while if the planter appealed he could only do so to the Resident, whose adviser was the same person who originally gave the order. That was an impossible position. He believed the Government had missed a great opportunity when they refused to consider the proposals of the Association.

It now remained the clear duty of the Association to press for an alteration of the law on the points touched upon by him, and to continue doing so by every means in their power, in this country as well as in England, until they had gained their points. Loud applause.

The Loss of the Koun Maru.

The following further particulars are given by the "Japan Gazette" of the 5th instant regarding the loss of the Koun Maru. The Koun Maru was lost with nearly all her crew during the storm of the 1st instant. The ill-fated vessel was of 2,876 tons, and was owned by Mr. S. Nakamura, of Chinnampo. En route to Yokohama from Moji with a cargo of coal, she encountered the recent storm off Rook Island (Mikoto-mojima), in Izu province, at about 10 p.m. on the 1st, and foundered. She had a crew of about forty. All on board were lost, with the exception of Captain S. Ito and a quartermaster. The two survivors were adrift until the 3rd and 4th, respectively, when they were rescued by fishing boats.

In compliance with the request of Tachikawa Shokai, the Tokio agents of the str., the Naval Department ordered the naval authorities at Yokohama to despatch the cruiser Takachiko to the scene of the disaster.



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Add a small quantity of O.T. with crushed ice if desired, to any aerated beverage to improve the flavour and form a blend that is most grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A small quantity of O.T. improves the flavour of whisky or gin in a remarkable manner and lessens the intoxicating effects.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

MARRIAGE.

SILBERMANN—MAIA.—On September 8, at the Magdalen Synagogue, Singapore, David Silbermann to Eliza, only daughter of Mrs. B. Maia of Singapore.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1912.

THE COMING RUBBER CRISIS.

No one financially interested in rubber can, unless he deliberately sticks his head in the sand, ostrich-fashion, fail to see that big upheavals in this industry are approaching. The latest addition to the many warning signs is Reuter's telegram to the effect that Brazil now frankly admits that competition from the Orient is seriously threatening the South American trade. This admission counts all the more inasmuch as, till lately, the holders of shares in South American-grown rubber fondly believed that any attempt at acclimatising the *hevea Brasiliensis* in the Far East could not meet with more than half success. Such ideas were all very well so long as the plants were only plants. But what were tiny twigs and seedlings four years or so ago, are now trees, ripe for tapping; and the London market is realising this. Moreover, a glance ahead will further remind the investing world that the competition between East and West has not even seriously begun yet; that, in a year or two, the already formidable opposition of Ceylon and the Federated Malay States is to be strengthened by the wealth of latex which Sumatra and Borneo will be able to pour on to the market.

Those whose interest in rubber is not an immediately financial one will—like the proverbial lookers on who see most of the game—easily realise that, out of such keen competition, good must arise for the general public. What is most extraordinary to the lay mind is the fact that the thousands who, a year or two ago, shot their money into Eastern rubber like corn out of a sack, were unable to see that a time was quickly coming when competition must have its natural, and only possible, effect on price; and that it could only be a matter of time for rubber to reach a certain low figure and (with trifling temporary variations) to remain there. A little more "cutting," a little more excess of supply over demand, and rubber will be—like tobacco or tea or cocoa—just a comfortably good speculation, and nothing more; and those good folk who have indulged in visions of cent per cent. profits must expect a rude awakening.

Nor can any sober-minded person ignore the effect on the rubber world that "synthetic" is shortly to have. As a rubber-planter stated in our columns some time ago, the idea of artificially produced rubber is no more far-fetched than that of beet-sugar or of chemically manufactured indigo; these two last have come to stay, and in a few years will, so far as one can judge, probably see synthetic rubber as much an article of commerce and daily use as they or any other recognised manufacture. Thus, with a third party in the field, we may look to find the rivalry between Eastern and Western growers but a short-lived one; then will probably follow a short period of combination of the two old forces against the new-comer; and finally, a happy truce-signing between all three.

DAY BY DAY.

The man who fears pleasure is of finer stuff than the man who hates it.

Gunboat Returns.
The French gunboat *Vigilante* has returned from Canton.Japanese Charged with Kidnaping.
At the Police Court, this morning, a Japanese woman was remanded in bail of \$250, on a charge of kidnapping a Japanese child from Japan.Mr. Mackie Returns.
Mr. A. J. Mackie, who has been ill in hospital, suffering from malaria, was able to take up his duties at the Criminal Sessions, as interpreter, this morning.Operaetta.
An operaetta by a juvenile company is being arranged for Sept. 27, at the R. A. Theatre. The entertainment is under the patronage of Lady May.Reported Burglary.
A burglary is reported from Apichau. It is stated that a man broke into a shop and stole property valued \$40. The police at Aberdeen have the matter in hand.Found on a Prisoner.
At the Criminal Sessions, this afternoon, evidence was given of what was found on a prisoner's clothing on being searched. He had \$2.50 in money, four cigarettes, a revolutionary badge, revolutionary army discharge and certificate, a girdle and fifteen pawn tickets.

British Subject as Portuguese Consul.

On the 8th August last, Mr. George d'Almeida, a British subject, wrote to the Straits Government asking whether he could accept the appointment of Portuguese Consul at Singapore. He has just received an answer that the British Government has no objection to his accepting the post.

Telegraph Communication with Focchow.

The typhoon of yesterday interrupted the wires connecting Focchow City with the Cable Station at Sharp Point and the service between those two points had yesterday to be conducted by boat, but repairs were effected this morning and normal communication was reopened by 10 a.m.

Hongkong Association Football League, Second Division.

The meeting of the Hongkong Association Football League, Second Division, will be held in the Offices of Messrs. Ellis and Ellis, 114 Des Vaux Road on Wednesday, 2nd October, 1912, at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of electing Office Bearers for ensuing year.

The Razack Case.

Three of the charges originally preferred against Moosa Abdool Razack in connection with the unlawful removal of opium and attempting to bribe a public servant named Silva, were withdrawn, before Mr. Melbourne, this afternoon. The only charge proceeded with was the one of removing the opium without a permit. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$250.

CHINESE FOR AUSTRALIA.

According to figures supplied for May by the Commonwealth Statistician, the entry of Chinese into Australia during the first four months of the year numbered 892—an increase of 377 over the similar period of 1911. The Secretary of the Department of External Affairs does not attach any special significance to this increase; he does not think that more Chinese are coming into Australia than have a right by reason of previous residence there. His opinion is that the large influx is due to the fact that owing to good times in Australia, the Chinese have been making more money than in previous years, and have been able to afford trips to their native land.

THE ALLEGED COINERS.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, applied for bail in the case of the man and woman remanded in custody on a charge of being in possession of several thousand spurious American coins. The request was declined.

MODERN ENOCH ARDEN.

MAN NOW IN HONGKONG RELATES AN AMAZING STORY.

STRANGE ADVENTURES OF CHARLES C. JONES.

The well known poem of that name was only fiction.

In the person of Charles C. Jones, now in Hongkong, we have a far more interesting story,—that is fact.

Mr. Jones told his strange, and in many ways, sad—history to a "Telegraph" representative, prefacing it by saying:

"I know that were it not for my letters and other papers, no one would believe such a series of wanderings and adventures possible. However, as the American Consul is satisfied that I am the 'dear returned to life' I will tell them to you. I married in Boston, just after the Civil War, in which I fought with the 24th Massachusetts Volunteers. I was in the battle of Spotsylvania, on General Stephenson's staff, until he was killed. Then at the fight at Petersburg, just before the fall of Richmond. After that I was appointed to General Terry's staff and saw action at the battle of Newbern, North Carolina, and shortly after, at Little Washington. The next engagement was at Morris Island, outside of Charleston. I was then transferred to General Hancock's staff, on which I remained until the close of the war. I lost these fingers—"holding up a badly maimed right hand"—in a skirmish in Western Virginia, when we tore up a mile of tracks so that supplies should not reach the Confederate troops.

"When I got back to Boston things went wrong, financially, and I tried the west—and failed again. In the meantime 'kind friends'—(You know the kind I mean?)—The old man smiled whimsically—"turned my wife against me, and my house was burned down and the insurance money paid to her. Hearing of this I came back to Boston only to find my family very cold. They said that I could go where I please. I was young, and sometimes the spirit of a young man is easily broken. Mine was,—though were those days here again it would be a different matter.

"So in '79 I took passage in a small barque,—the 'D. Webster,'—for Australia and reached Melbourne after 116 days with \$20. The Melbourne Exposition was on then, but work was scarce. In one way and another I picked up a little money and on Cup Day a total stranger gave me a tip on a 'sure thing.' I was desperate and staked all I had. The horse won at tremendous odds and I left the course with \$8,000. I sent a cheque by J. J. Storrows, of Boston, to my wife and started for the new boom in the gold fields of Snowy River and Dark River; and did fairly well. Came back to Melbourne, and then on to Sydney. Thence, prospecting with the best mate man could have,—Christie Palmerston,—into Queensland,—that was in '81.—I had had no acknowledgement of the first cheque I sent home, but I sent another, and started for the Kimberley gold fields.—That was the time of the big 'rush.' Well,—to cut a long story short,—I went 'broke,'—everybody did, and I finally reached Kossack (W. Australia), with sixpence.

I managed to earn enough there to go in partnership with the owner of a pearling lugger, and we had luck enough to be able to buy up two more luggers. Our grounds lay off N. W. Australia and in the South Seas, and we did well until we lost all of our vessels in a storm in the Southern Pacific,—in '85.

I got back to Sydney, and came down with fever, Dr. For-

tosque, at the hospital told me that a long sea voyage was the only thing that would put me on my feet, so I went before the mast on a full rigged ship for Boston, via Manila. We sailed from New-castle. Everything went well until we got into the Torres Straits. At one a.m. we ran on a reef at the end of Timor Laut. The ship broke up rapidly in the big sea that was running and for seven days and nights four of us struggled in an open boat,—at last making the island of Boreos. We stayed there with the natives for three months, until a Dutch Man-of-war happened to put in for water, and took us poor devils off. They landed us at Sourabaya, and I worked my way to Singapore. There I joined a circus troupe and went all through India. After that I set out for Siam, prospecting, and up to 1902 had been all over Siam, Borneo, Celebes, Cochinchina, and Cambodia.

"Then to the Philippines and did service there as an Army Scout.—Thence back to Siam,—looking for tin, but had no luck. Once more in the Philippines, this time in the Public Works Dept., and afterwards sent to Singapore on the Secret Military Information Dept. Re-called, and got my discharge, as I wanted to get back to Siam for the tin that I knew was there.—Failed, owing to hostility of the natives and had just enough money to reach Hongkong. And now," Mr. Jones continued,—"I find that I have been adjudged dead by law, my wife has married another man,—has children by him,—my two sons are in Duluth, Minnesota, and refuse to believe that I am alive,—as does my sister. I am too old to begin anything. My Life Insurance policy has been paid over to my wife,—of—another—man,—and I—Oh well,—a wan smile flitted across the kindly face—"I haven't many more days in which to care. Everyone is very kind to me here in the hospital, and that is all that there is to a sort of Robinson Crusoe—Treasure Island—Enoch Arden story."

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY.

Curious Story of an Attack on a Launch.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. E. A. Irving, at the Police Court, this afternoon with, on 28 June, being, along with others, concerned in an armed robbery at Lun Taw Island.

Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, defended.

It was stated that the prisoner, among others, attacked the launch s.s. Yuen Sang after they had boarded it as passengers.

The fireman said he was firing below at 9.15 p.m. and one man came down and said "drink water." He asked him if he wanted a drink but the man caught him and struck him with a pistol on the head. He was almost unconscious and he tried to climb up the ladder but the man fired at him and a bullet went through his left wrist and then he became unconscious. He had never seen the prisoner before and he could not identify him.

The Chief Engineer said he was down below and on hearing the noise he came up to see what was the matter and a man chased him with a revolver. He went down stairs and hid himself.

The police now asked for a remand.

Mr. Harris said he would like his Worship to ask where Wong In was. If he was not there he (Mr. Harris) would sit down. This man went to Canton, they were told; whereas his client said he saw him at the Court yesterday.

Mr. Irving said he was in the dark on this matter, he would adjourn the case for a week. The case was remanded.

THE DACRE CASTLE.

Total Loss in Typhoon at Keelung.

Word was received to-day that the "Dacre Castle," of about 5,000 tons gross, was caught in the severe typhoon of two days ago, blown ashore and totally wrecked off Keelung. The Company's agents of that place wire to the effect that the crew are thought to have been all saved, but that a complete tally has not yet been taken.

So far as Messrs. Dodwell & Co., the Agents in Hongkong, know there were no passengers on board.

The Dacre Castle was a steel screw steamer of 4,261 tons gross displacement and 2,655 tons net. She was employed on Messrs. Dodwell and Company's regular shipping service between Boston and New York and the Far East, and was to have left here for America on about the 20th inst.

She was built in 1903 by Messrs. R. Oraggs & Co., Ltd., of Middlesbrough, for the Lancashire Shipping Company, Ltd., of which Messrs. J. Chambers and Company, were managers. Her length over all was 380 feet, breadth 50.5 feet and depth 5.42 feet. She was classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, flew the British flag, and her port of registry was Liverpool.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS.

Marconi Company and the Colonial Office.

A White Paper has been issued containing correspondence relating to the contract for Imperial wireless stations. In March, 1910, Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company (Limited) submitted to the Colonial Office proposals for establishing wireless telegraph communication throughout the British Empire, and asked for licences, and following a reminder in November the same year, Mr. Harcourt on December 2 replied that the matter was still under consideration by the Government.

Ten days later Marconi's Company pointed out the urgency of the matter, and inquired at what date it was anticipated the Government's decision would be reached. On December 23, Mr. Harcourt replied that it was proposed that the subject of wireless telegraphy throughout the British Empire in its application to self-governing dominions should be discussed at the Imperial Conference of 1911.

According to the official document, there was no further correspondence until February 13 this year, when the Marconi Company in a letter to the Post Office, referred to the sending back on the previous day of the draft tender for the erection of long-distance wireless stations, pointing out that the company had made certain alterations in the conditions of the tender, particulars of which have already been published.

On February 24, the Postmaster-General forwarded a copy of the Marconi tender to the treasury for consideration, and in the beginning of March the Marconi Company were informed by the Postmaster-General that he had received the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to accept the tender for the erection of wireless stations of the imperial chain, subject to modifications, which have previously come under public notice. In their reply the Marconi Company regretted not to have been able to accept the modifications in their entirety, and confirmed various alterations which resulted from subsequent interviews. These alterations referred, among other matters, to the agreement which, as is known, will extend for a period of 28 years. The final letter, dated March 7 this year, from the Postmaster-General to the Marconi Company, was the acceptance of their tender, subject to the altered modifications confirmed at interviews before referred to.

The Reason.

A woman who had been fined \$1 for a trivial offence by Mr. E. A. Irving, this morning, complained that the constable who had taken her to court, was not with her when she was

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Spitting.

A Shanghai paper complains very strongly of the habit, common among Chinese of all grades, of spitting wherever and whenever occasion arises. As a counterblast, our contemporary suggests the distribution of literature and the delivering of lectures on the evil, from a health point of view, of this pleasing practice. This is all very well; the same idea suggested itself to Hongkong Europeans a couple of years ago. Europeans and the more educated Chinese might be to some extent influenced by such means; but the coolie class vastly outnumber any other in this Colony, and we have yet to find the Colono who shows any disposition to interest himself in matters hygienic. To plaster the town with notices that the chief offenders cannot even read cannot do a deal of good, though in some cases their curiosity may lead them to ask for an explanation of the placard and some good may in this way be accomplished.

The Disappearing Typhoon.

Where are all these typhoons going anyhow? Last evening one sprang up from no-one (outside the Observatory) knew where. Early in the evening it was within 300 miles, and people had visions of the 1906 anniversary being duly celebrated, if it may so be put. It seemed to be a typhoon of fairly local origin without connection with the two reported in our columns yesterday. One of these was W. of Guam, and so well out of danger's way. The other entered the coast to the south of Focchow yesterday morning, and is said to have recurred. It must have made a marvellous curve to have offered danger to shipping in the harbour, or to ships leaving the harbour, which alone justifies the hoisting of signals. Anyhow the signals were up at midnight and were gone by morning. So was the typhoon, which is evidently of a playful nature and cannot make up its mind what to be at. At the time the typhoon notices were being distributed to householders at the Peak the glass was rising and has since then been rising steadily!

Why?

We are not surprised to note that the State Council at Peking has directed the pointed enquiry to the Government why Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been invested with "full powers" to arrange for the development of railway enterprises throughout the Republic, and that it is argued that this is an encroachment on the powers of the Ministry of Communications. As everybody knows, Dr. Sun has very advanced ideas on the question of China's need of railways, and while there is much to be commended in certain of his aspirations along these lines, the fact has to be borne in mind that the ex-President of China is at present not even possessed of any official rank whatever. Why, therefore, he should be given powers to form a Railway Corporation aiming at the construction of 70,000 miles of railways, it is hard to see. The whole thing is wrapped in ambiguity; for no-one appears to know the full meaning of the phrase "full powers." In any case, it is difficult to reconcile widespread delegation of duties of this kind to one man, and he not an official, in a country which has opened its arms to Republicanism.

STRIKING FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Queen's Road was blocked for some time this afternoon in order to permit of the passage of the funeral cortege of Mr. Loo Po Son,—one time President of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Banners, gilded chairs and palanquins, richly emblazoned silken embroideries, flowers, gilt palms, and many other tributes were carried in a long procession that lasted twenty-five minutes. The woman of the family wore white over their faces, and the children a white band across their foreheads. Rockaway followed the chief mourners, and the entire funeral cortege was carried out at Portman, Canton, and

SPECIAL CABLES.

AN EMPTY TREASURY.
CHINA'S NEED OF FUNDS.

(Our Own Correspondent.)
Shanghai, September 17.
At a meeting of the National Council the Minister of Finance emphasised the emptiness of the Treasury and the urgent need of funds, predicting the failure of the London loan.

AN ADVANCE.
Shanghai, September 18.
A preliminary instalment of half a million sterling from the London loan was paid yesterday. Much speculation exists as to whether the British Government will announce its adherence to the policy of the Powers or whether it will reiterate Sir Edward Grey's assurance of exclusive support to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

SIX-POWER NEGOTIATIONS.
The National Council has approved of the re-opening of negotiations with the Six Power group, but stipulates that there shall be no agreement until the same has been referred to the Council.

MONGOLIA AND TIBET.

A MODIFIED POLICY.

(Our Own Correspondent.)
Shanghai, September 17.
The Peking National Council, in secret session, discussed the question of the future of Mongolia and Tibet and advocated a modified policy in view of foreign protests.

INTERPORT AQUATICS.

Shanghai's Team Under Strength But Useful.

The team that has come from Shanghai unfortunately lacks some of its best men, but, so to-day, Mr. E. Thacher, said that they still "had hopes."

Of their original team, he said, only three were able to come. "T. Wigton," he went on, "will be in the polo and the team race, E. J. Brown will dive, R. Berthel will dive, and try for the long distance race, and R. W. MacCabe, who is the captain, will also go in for the long distance. G. K. Brown, whom we expect to-day, will be in the polo. It may be that he, too, will go in the long distance."

"Our original team consisted of T. W. R. Wilson, Robinson, Cooke, MacCabe, Mayne, Drummond and Thacher. Drummond is ill and Mayne could not come. E. Berthel failed us at the last moment, and here we are, hoping for the best."

Mr. Lammert, in speaking of the practice yesterday, said:—"The typhoon wind made such a nasty little sea in the pool that we could not hold the 100 yards trials, but I think that we will do very well when the total points are summed up."

A HIGH AWARD.

We have had sent to us by Messrs. Dodwell & Co. a charmingly printed little booklet which includes a facsimile of the Elliot Cresson Gold medal that was awarded to the Underwood Typewriter Company for ingenuity, skill, and perfection of workmanship.

The Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, established nearly a hundred years ago for the promotion of the mechanic arts, comprises among its membership the most expert and influential body of mechanical engineers in the world, and its awards are recognized as the highest and most important that are issued. The Franklin Institute issues a number of medals, of which the Elliot Cresson is the highest. The value of its awards will be appreciated more fully from the fact that its recognition can only be gained through the medium of merit. We have only to-day tested one of these machines, and for smoothness of touch combined with general strength and utility we have seen no typewriter more excellent.

Boat Builder Drowned.
It is reported that a boat builder has been drowned at Chung-shan. It appears he was effecting some repairs on a ship when he fell into the water. The body was afterward recovered.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEVERAL MEN GET FIVE YEARS HARD LABOUR.

ARMED ROBBERY AND KIDNAPPING CHARGES.

This morning in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C., opened the Criminal Sessions for September. The first case was one in which Lam Sing was charged with escaping from prison.

Prisoner pleaded guilty. The Chief Justice, Mr. Passmore, said prisoner was serving a sentence of three years for larceny, and he had done four months and nineteen days of the sentence.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J.A.S. Bucknill said that the prisoner had one year's hard labour on April 1, 1908 for stealing; in 1909, on February 11, he had eighteen months for stealing, and on September 24, 1910 he received twelve months' hard labour under the banishment ordinance, and three years' hard labour for larceny.

His Lordship:—How did he escape?

The Attorney General:—He seems to have been missed. How he actually escaped, I don't think anyone knows.

The Chief Justice:—He got through a window. He prized the bars of the window open.

His Lordship:—Has he anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him?

The Court Interpreter:—He asks your Lordship for mercy, as he has admitted all.

His Lordship:—You have pleaded guilty to escaping from prison, which is a serious offence in itself. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned for twelve months, the sentence to follow on the sentence which you are at present undergoing.

KIDNAPPER GETS FIVE YEARS.

The second case concerned a charge against Lo Cheuk, who pleaded guilty to stealing a child, with intent to deprive its father of possession.

His Lordship:—Ask him whether he understands he has pleaded guilty to detaining a child of seven years and depriving the father of the custody of it?

The prisoner:—Yes my lord. Outlining the facts, the Attorney General said that a Chinese policeman, a detective, was on the boat coming down from Canton, and he saw the accused, with a little child. He had no luggage with him, and the detective thought that the circumstances were rather peculiar. On the boat's arrival in Hongkong, the detective spoke to the accused, and asked him what he was doing with the child. The accused procured and then ran away. The detective, with the assistance of another man caught him, and he then admitted the charge that he had kidnapped the boy. The mother and father were in court, and they would say that they did not know the accused, nor did they give him any permission to take the child away.

Defendant having nothing to say in extenuation, his Lordship passing sentence remarked:—"Lo Cheuk, you have pleaded guilty to detaining a child of seven years of age in the colony with the intent to deprive the father of the custody of the child. As to your taking the child away at Canton, the court will take no notice of the fact, but it can take notice of the fact that you are found in British territory possessed of another man's child. It is a serious offence and my duty is to see that this kind is put a stop to, as far as possible, and that people are not deprived of the custody of their own children. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned for five years with hard labour and to receive fifteen strokes of the birch rod."

ROBBERY CHARGE.
Lam Tai was charged with being concerned with another in a robbery by two or more on May 6 1912.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Attorney General, instructed by Mr. J. H. Kemp, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted. The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. G. W. Gogg, foreman; E. J. Sequeira, E. J. da Silva, Loureiro, P. B. Gendinning, H. Pam, A. O. Little, John Rodger.

The Attorney General said that, stripped of its phraseology, the charge against the accused was that of being one of a party of burglars, who broke into the house of the complainant at night, and stole a variety of articles of some value. There were two women, one was called Lam Tok and the other Loung Sam, and they lived at a house in Sai Street. On the morning of May 6 at about 4.30 o'clock they said that robbers, armed robbers, broke into the house, gagged them, tied them up and stole a quantity of valuables. The only evidence against the prisoner was that of the two women, who said that they saw the accused among the robbers. They said he was standing in the doorway, presumably to give the alarm. One of the women saw him in the street two or three months afterwards, and gave him into custody at once. When the other woman was taken to the Police Station the accused was placed with a considerable number of other Chinese, and without hesitation she picked him out. The defence counsel put up with the fact that he did not know anything about it and that the woman was mistaken in thinking he had anything to do with the robbery.

The jury after a short consultation found the prisoner guilty by a majority of five to two.

His Lordship said: Lam Tai, the jury by a majority of five to two have found you guilty. Having heard the evidence, the responsibility rests with them. Having heard the evidence of the women, although you were present, no actual act of violence is alleged against you. They both say you were looking on. That does not exculpate you, but it enables me to pass a lesser sentence on you, than I should otherwise have done. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned for five years, with hard labour.

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ARMED BURGLARY.
Five men, Chau Tam Sau, Li Fung, Leung Tsoi, Pan Tai and Fung San Fat, were charged with being concerned in a robbery by two or more, and with stealing in a dwelling house with a menace. There were charges of receiving and aiding against the last three, two counts under that head being preferred against Fung San Fat.

Various pleas were entered by the prisoners against the different points of the indictment. The Attorney General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

The Attorney General said that this was another case of armed burglary. In this case they had before them five men. There was no doubt that, on August 1 of this year, a house was broken into at night by a gang of armed men, and a large number of articles of various kinds were stolen from the inhabitants. There were several people in the house at the time and they all lost different sorts of articles. Consequently if several people lost several sorts of articles, he would have to be very careful to explain to them which articles, which person lost. As regarded the first prisoner, he was actually identified by two witnesses. They saw him at the robbery and they both identified him perfectly clearly. When he was charged, he made a statement which was practically an admission that he was there. He said:—"I did go but I did not enter the house, some one else told me to go to the robbery. I did go but I did not enter the house." Two of the inhabitants said they saw him distinctly. The third accused was also identified by two witnesses but in addition to that he had in his possession a pair of trousers stolen from the house, a jacket, and a pawn ticket for another pair of trousers. In his statement at the police station he said:—"So and so" told me to go to the robbery. I did go but I did not enter the house." As regarded prisoner No. 2 the evidence against him was weak. He was identified by one person as

being in the house, and that, substantially, was the only evidence against him. Those three were the only prisoners who were really alleged to have been actually present at the robbery. Number 4 was arrested carrying an umbrella and a parcel of silk clothing taken from the house, while No. 5 was caught carrying stolen goods, and he had in his possession pawn tickets relating to other of the stolen articles. Continuing, counsel said the robbery was one of the usual type. A gang of men entered the house with knives, terrified the inhabitants, held up the whole place, and took what they wanted. There were fourteen witnesses for the prosecution, one of whom died since the prisoners has been committed. The case was proceeding as we went to press.

"CANDIDA."
Mr. Wilkie's Company Scores a Big Success.

To stage one of Bernard Shaw's plays in Hongkong, as Mr. Allan Wilkie did last night, was something of an experiment; but it was an experiment attended with striking success. Shaw appeals to a public essentially his own—a public which cares less for action than for character and temperament, and atmosphere. How many plays has one seen in which the action is confined, as in "Candida," to one day and to one room? They are few in number. For the usual stage tricks Shaw cares nothing. Movement, in the ordinary sense of the term, Shaw scorns. Let there be more movement in his plays than is commonly admitted; but it is the quick movement of minds and is intensely attractive to theatre-goers who are prepared to think rather than merely to see and listen.

All this demands culture and artistry of a high order from those who would present such a play as "Candida." It is not sufficient merely to speak the lines, with some talent, and let the story unfold itself. The characters have to be realised, have to be clearly and carefully limned, or the whole presentation is a failure. The Rev. James Morrell, Eugene Marchbanks, and Candida herself must be made actual and living people. We have seen many plays where two characters were alive and the remainder were puppets; yet they were quite successful plays. That will not do in such a Shavian play as "Candida"; for the drama depends wholly on the meeting and clashing of temperaments, and a weakness in any one of them would ruin the whole.

It is impossible, therefore, to praise too highly the work of the little company last night. Mr. Wilkie himself realised very vividly for his hearers the Rev. James Morrell, the socialist parson, strong in his beliefs, especially in his belief in himself, and yet with all the weakness (have we not seen it often?) of a strong man's strength. Hardly less successful was Mr. G. F. Weir, who as Eugene Marchbanks, the poet, physically weakened to cowardice, yet gifted with the quality of divination and wonderful intellectual courage, was more than clever once he warmed to his work. These two were excellent foils to each other.

But "Candida"—loving, whimsical, tender, brilliant, elusive—in the hands of Miss F. Hunter-Watts was about the most successful of the three. She touched a high note of genuine artistry at the outset and maintained it throughout. The others were not less excellent, and Mr. Stafford Dawson who took the part of Mr. Burgess (an example of Shaw's brilliance in secondary characters) at short notice, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Gordon, was brilliantly clever and effective. The cast was as follows:—Rev. J. Mayor Morrell..... Mr. Allan Wilkie
Mr. Burgess..... Mr. Stafford Dawson
Eugene Marchbanks..... Mr. G. F. Weir
Rev. Alexander Mill..... Miss P. Garnett
Miss Vera Orlinton
Candida..... Miss F. Hunter-Watts
To-night "Oscar Wilde's 'Salome' is to be presented and should draw a large house."

DON'T FORGET.

To-day.
Allan Wilkie, Theatre Royal.
Thursday, Sept. 19.
Interport Swimming.
Baid Concert, Public Gardens.
Friday, Sept. 20.
Interport Swimming.
Saturday, Sept. 21.
Variety Entertainment, Palace Theatre.
Interport Swimming.
General Meeting Douglas Steamship Co. noon.
Monday, Sept. 23.
K.O.Y.L.I. Aquatic Sports.
Tuesday, Sept. 24.
K.O.Y.L.I. Aquatic Sports.
Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Entries close for Gymkhana.
Football League Meeting.
Thursday, Sept. 26.
China Sugar Refinery Co., Ltd.
Extraordinary Meeting at Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Offices.

To-day's Advertisement

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE in Kowloon, 4 or 5 rooms, in or near Nathan Road for about 5 weeks. Apply by letter to "D." Room 202, H.K. Hotel, Hongkong, 18th Sept., 1912. [672]

WANTED.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE in private family wanted by gentleman. State particulars to "Boarder," c/o "Hongkong Telegraph," Hongkong, 18th Sept., 1912. [673]

LOST.

A Black and White Japanese pup, 3 to 4 months old, answering to the name of "Nikko." Finder please return to "Day View," Kowloon, or Neronha & Co., Hongkong. Hongkong, 18th Sept. 1912. [676]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 26th September, 1912, at 6.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing officers for the ensuing year, &c.
The Report and Accounts are now being printed, a copy of which will be forwarded to each member previous to the Meeting.
B. D. F. BEITH,
Acting Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 18th Sept., 1912. [674]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"BUELOW"

Captain E. Schaeffer, will leave for the above places TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th September, at 8 P.M.

For further particulars, apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOHRS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong 18th September, 1912 [7

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BUELOW"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 24th of Sept. will be subject to sale.

All broken, stained, and damaged Goods are to be left at the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th of Sept., at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 1st of October, 1912, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOHRS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th Sept. 1912. [7

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Dining out this evening. Bridge? No; Poker. That means a late night? Yes, and a thirsty morning! and KIPPERED HERRING for breakfast AND an excuse for a cocktail or two at eleven.

August 12, 1912.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & CO.'S CLARETS.

Medoc	Medoc Superieur
St. Estephe	St. Emilion
Ch. Pontet Canet	Ch. Leoville

The above are pure Bordeaux Clarets and are guaranteed free from Drugs, colouring or added matter.

GARNER QUELCH & CO.

SOLE AGENTS. Tel. 636.

S.O.A.E.O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD. AUTODIEGENOUS WELDING.

Repair of boilers and tanks, welding of cracks. Resurfacing of corroded plates by addition of metal. Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal. OFFICE: St. George's Building, 1st Floor, Telephone 1082. [45]

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM.

Not Poisonous. CN is safe to have in the house. Other disinfectants, which have violent poisons in them, cannot be used with safety in places where children can get at them. The terrible stories of children burned or poisoned by carbolic acid, which appear so often in the papers, should be sufficient warning against having that dangerous fluid in the house. Nearly all "bug-killer" preparations are equally dangerous in a house where little children may find them.

CHINA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

A PERFECT SCOTCH WHISKY (MELLOW LIKE A LIQUEUR.)

On account of its Exceptional Quality D. & J. McCallum's "Perfection" was the Sole Whisky supplied at all Functions during the visit of the King and Queen to Edinburgh, May, 1903.

D. & J. McCALLUM.

PERFECTION

Edinburgh, Birmingham & London.

Avoid Imitations.

D. & J. McCallum's Name is the best Guarantee of Quality.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE PRICE & CO., LTD., Wine Merchants.

Telephone No. 125.

12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th September 1912.



MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong, September 13, 1912.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.
Beef Sirlon & Prime Out, —Moi Lang Pa	20
" Corned, —Ham Ngau Yuk	20
" Roast, —Shiu	20
" Breast, —Nagu Lam	16
" Soup, —Tong Yuk	15
" Steak, —Ngau Yuk Pa	20
" do, —Sirlon Coton, —Ngau Lau	30
" Sausages, —Ngau Chong	24
Bullock's Brains, — Know	per set 9
" Tongue frow, —Ngau Li	each 45
" corner, —Ham Ngau Li	80
" Head, —Ngau Tau	80
" Heart, —Ngau Sum	12
" Hump, Salt, —Ngau Kin	18
" Feet, —Ngau Kask	9
" Kidneys, —Ngau Yi	9
" Tail, —Ngau Moi	18
" Liver, —Ngau Kon	lb. 12
" Tripe (undressed), —Ngau To	6
Oliver Head & Feet, —Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set \$1
Mutton Chop, —Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 22
" Leg, —Yeung Pei	22
" Shoulder, —Yeung Shau	20
Pigs Chiddings, —Chu Chong	22
" Brains, —Chu Know	per set 24
" Feet, —Chu Kark	lb. 12
" Fry, —Chu Chak	25
" Road, —Chu Tau	15
" Heart, —Chu Sun	each 13
" Kidneys, —Chu Yiu	9
" Liver, —Chu Con	lb. 30
Pork, Chop, —Chu Pak Kwat	20
" Corned, —Ham Chu Yuk	24
" Log, —Chu Pa	15
" Fat or Lard, —Chu Yau	50
Sheep Head and Feet, —Chu Tau Kark	set 50
" Heart, —Young Sum	each 9
" Kidneys, —Young Yiu	lb. 24
" Liver, —Young Con	22
Smoking Pigs, To Order, —Chu Chu	20
Suot, Beef, —Sang Ngau Yau	22
Mutton, —Sang Yeung Yau	20
Veal, —Ngau Chai Yuk	20
" Sausages, —Ngau Chai Chong	20

POULTRY.

	Cts.
Chickens, —Kai Chai	lb. 30
Capon, Large, Small, —Sin Kai	38
Ducks, —Ap	24
Doves, —Fun Kau	each 18
Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tan	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton, —Kai	lb. 34
" Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai	28
Geese, —Ngi	26
Goose, Wild, —Shang-ho Yau Ngoi	pair 20
Musk Deer, —Wong Kong	each 1
Hare, Shanghai, —Tu Chai	55
Partridge, —Oho Khoo	pair \$1
Pheasant, —Shan Kai	each 32
Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Kup	25
" Hoihow, —Hoi How Pak Kup	25
Quail, —Um Chuan	dozen 1
Rice Birds, —Wo Pa Chien	each 24
Snipe, —Sa Choy	lb. 60
Turkeys, Cook, —Phor Kai Kung	45
" Na	1
Wild Ducks, —Shai, —Shang hoi Sui Ap	1
Teal, —Sui Ap Chai	1
Wild Ducks Canton, —Sang-Shing Sui Ap	1

FISH.

	Cts.
Barbel, —Ka Yu	lb. 9
Bream, —Bin Yu	17
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Moi Sia, Yu	17
Carp, —Li Yu	20
Catfish, —Chik Yu	18
Codfish, —Mun Yu	20
Crabs, —Hai	20
Cuttle Fish, —Muk Yu	18
Dab, —Su Mang Yu	17
Dace, —Wang Mai Itun	12
Dog Fish, —Tit Tu Sa	9
Eels, Congor, —Hoi Mann	16
" Fresh water, —Tam Sin Yu	17
Fels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	28
Frogs, —Tien Kai	32
Gardoon, —Pak Kup Yu	12
Herring, —Tao Pak	20
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kup	32
Labrus, —Wong Fa Yu	20
Loach, —Wu Yu	23
Lobster, —Lung Ha	43
Mackerel, —Chi Yu	28
Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	23
Mullet, —Chai Yu	28
Oysters, —Sang Hoo	20
Parrotfish, —Kai Kung Yu	18
Perch, —Tau Loo	16
Pike, —Fa Pau Pong	8
Flounder, —Pan Yu	20
Pomfret, Black, —Chong	24
Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong	36
Prawn, —Ming Ha	48
Ray, —Pai Pa Ha	9
Rock Fish, —Sak Ka Kung	16
Roach, —Chau Yu	16

肉食

	Cts.
Salmon, —Ma Yau Y	lb. 48
Shark, —Sa Yu	11
Skate, —Po Yu	28
Shrimps, —Ha	32
Snapper, —Lap Yu	26
Soles, —Tat Sa Yu	18
Tench, —Wan Yu	24
Turbot, —Choi How Yu	56
Turtles, small, fresh water, —Kork Yu	1
White Bait, —Ngau Yu Chai	1

FRUITS

	Cts.
Almonds, —Hung Yau	lb. 28
Apples (California), —Kam San Ping Kho	20
" (Ohio), —Tin Chun Ping Kho	15
" Small, —Hoi Tong	each 8
Custard, —Fan Lai Chi	each 8
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 3
(brides), —Macao, —San Heung Chiu	4
Chestnuts, Chinese, —Foong Lat	12
Carambola, —Yeung Tse	8
Cocoanuts, —Yeh Tse	each 10
Lemons, China, —Ning Moong	6
" America, —Kum San Ning Moong	8
Lichoes Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 25
" Fresh	12
Limes, (Saigon), —Sai Kung Ning Moong	each 1
Mango, Manila, —Lai Sung Mong	doz 1
Mangosteens, —San Chuk Tse	doz 1
Oranges, (Canton), —San-shing Tin Ching	lb 1
" Sweet	30
Pears, (American), —Kam San Shoot Lay	10
" (Canton), Cooking, —Sa Lay	10
Peanuts, —Fa Sang	8
Persimmons Large, —Hung Chio	12
Pine-apples, 1st quality, —Poon Ti Paw Lay	each 12
" 2nd	8
Plantain, —Tai Chou	lb 2
Plums, —Swatow, Hung Lai	10
Pumelo, Siam, —Chim Lo Yau	each 12
" Shanghai, —Lo Kwai	15
Walnuts, —Hop Tao	lb 15
" Green, —Sang Hop Tao	1
Water Melon, —(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 15
" (China) Sai Kwa	3
Grapes, —Sang Po Tai Tse	lb 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

	Cts.
Artichokes, Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Ah Ohi	lb 1
Beans, (French), —Mao, —Oh Mou Pin Tan	1
" (French) Shanghai, —Sheng Hai Pin	1
" Tau	1
" Sprout, —Ah Cho	5
" Long, —Tau Ko	8
Beet Root, —Hang Choi Tau	each 4
Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yuan	5
" Red, —Hung Ker	6
Cabbage, Chinese, com, —Kai Choy	12
Cabbage Red, —Hung Yeh Choy	12
Cabbage, Shanghai, —Yeh Chai	14
Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shun	lb 1
Caulliflower, Large size, —Tai Yeh Cho Fa	each 1
" Medium size, —Cheung Yeh Cho Fa	1
" Small size, —Sai Yen Chai Fa	1
Carrots, —Kam Shum	lb 10
Celery, Chinese, —Tang Kan Chai	8
" English, —Yeung Kan Chai	20
Chillies Dried, —Gon Lat Chiu	15
" Red, —Hung Far Chiu	15
" Green, —Ching Lat Chiu	10
Curry Stiff, English, —Kar Lee Chiu Liu	10
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	2
Ritter Squash, —Fu Kwa	10
Garlic, —Que Tan	10
Ginger, young, —Sun Tse Keung	6
" old, —Lo Keung	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn, —Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce, —Yeung Sang Chai	1
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin, —Kwai Lam Ma Tai	12
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Sang Cho Koo	1
Mush Melon, Amer., —Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Okros, —	lb 12
Onions Bombay, —Yeung Chong Tan	18
" Green, —Sang Chong	6
" Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Chong Tan	6
Papaw, 1st qual, —Tai Man Sau Kwa	each 1
" 2nd	Chung
Parley, —Kun Cho	8
Green Peas, —Ching Tan	lb. 8
Potatoes, Sweet, —Fan Shu	3
" Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Shu Tai	3
" Japan, —Yat Poon Shu Tai	8
" American, —Fa Ki Shu Tai	8
" Foochow, —Foo-chow Shu Tai	3
Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	3
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tai	5
Rhubarb (French), —Tai Wong	10
Sage, —Tao So	10
Shallots, —Gon Ching Tan	6
Spinach, —Yin Chai	6
Tomatoes, —Fan Ker	10
" Wuo, —Wu Tau	6
" Punli, (Long), —Lo Pak	4
" English, —Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit Kwa	2
" (American), —Kam-san Chit Kwa	11
Water Cress, —Sai Yeung Chai	6
" Lily root, —Lin Ngau	6
Yams, —Ta Shan	5

生口

海鮮

菓子

菜蔬

Notice

NATURAL SHAPE
CORK TIPPED

PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES

Bulton-Bulton
NEW YORK

These celebrated cigarettes are a blend of Oriental tobaccos of the finest growth and selection, each cigarette will smoke to the end with the same delicious taste and aroma.

SIR HENRY MAY AND THE Y.M.C.A.

The Canton correspondent of the "N. China Daily News" writes on September 6:—

When Sir Henry May was expected to return to Hongkong the Directors of the English branch of the Y.M.C.A. decided to ask him to resume his old position as the President of the Board of Directors. This he has consented to do. He has now shown that his assumption of this position is no mere name. Recently, the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. opened a branch of the Association on Long Island, an island about ten miles from Hongkong, where there is a week-end resort. Two days ago the Governor and Lady May with some of their friends, paid a visit to the new holiday resort, and after inspecting it and partaking of tea and refreshments, a business meeting was held, over which Sir Henry May presided. It may be assumed that Sir Henry will be a tower of strength to the institution, for in the old days before he left Hongkong, he did a great deal for the Y.M.C.A. in many ways; and not least in assisting in the financial arrangements.

THE ADMIRALTY.

Reconstruction of Shipbuilding Department.

Two important statements have been officially issued from the Admiralty, one announcing the appointment of a new Director of Naval Construction and of a new Superintendent of Contract Work, and the other setting forth the composition of the Royal Commission on the use of oil in propelling machinery. Interesting as these are, there is yet says "Engineering," keen anticipation as to the more comprehensive changes in prospect in the constructive branch of the service, as foreshadowed by the First Lord of the Admiralty recently in the House of Commons. It is understood that the position of the Controller of the Navy, as we have known it for so long is to be discontinued. This step will require sound justifying reasons in order to convince those interested in naval construction of the value of the change. Upon the Controller of the Navy, who was a member of the Board, there rested full responsibility for the material of the Fleet. All the departments concerned with the provision of material—ships, machinery, guns, or ammunition stores—were under his guiding control, and through him were co-ordinated. Of course, the officers who have, from time to time, held this position have been of varied ability. Some, whose names will readily occur to all interested in the Navy, showed not only administrative ability, but great origination capacity, and, as a consequence, marked improvements were introduced in the strategic qualities of the designs of ships during their term of office, while administration was maintained at a high degree of efficiency.

Some Discrimination Wanted. Other occupants of the post, however, failed to grasp the importance of the larger questions involved in the office, and were disposed to concentrate their minds on unimportant details, with the result that facilities were

made and defects were undiscovered until it became very expensive to remedy them. It is therefore important to discriminate between the shortcomings of the occupant of an office and the utility of the office itself.

Sometimes, it will be remembered, a new Civil Lord was added to the Board, and upon him devolved the duty of controlling the financial arrangements in connection with the provision of the material of the Fleet. In other words, Sir Francis Hopwood, who was appointed to this office, was regarded as a commercial manager of the Admiralty. The creation of this office was in the highest degree commendable, but it is conceivable that difficulties must arise where the commercial knowledge necessary to determine whether the increased cost of one proposal is compensated by higher efficiency or is of greater value than the cheaper alternative.

Value of the Executive Officer. In such cases, the technical Controller was of service, and we do not see that even the commercial manager has need of the experience of the executive officer as colleague, in order not only to determine between value and price involved in proposals, but to correlate the various departments at the Admiralty, which must, in the nature of the case, be in friendly conflict with each other. It will be found, when Mr. Churchill discloses the full extent of his proposals, that each department is to be autonomous—that is to say, the Director of Naval Construction, the Engineer-in-Chief, the Director of Naval Ordnance, the Director of Dockyards, and other similar heads of departments, will have a fuller and more direct responsibility, which is so far good. When differences arise between two "heads" the questions will, presumably, be passed to the full board through the secretarial department, which will involve delay and other difficulties, all of them expensive. Theoretically it is an advantage that the heads of departments should have full and individual responsibility, and, to a more or less extent, this has been the case in the past.

Different Opinions as to Resign. It must, however, be understood that in the design and construction of a ship, there must be innumerable instances where conflict of opinion must arise, and the settlement of such differences promptly and decisively is of the greatest importance to the progress and economy of constructional work. The heads of departments, of course, will meet together, and herein there will be advantage; but it is important that there should be a professional officer presiding over the Board, and, moreover, a very direct channel of communication between the departments and "My Lords Commissioners." It will be well, however, to refrain from any decided expression of opinion until the explanatory statement of the First Lord is available, and all will hope that his reforming zeal will not have carried him too far in the direction of decentralizing agencies, which are essentially allied, although with conflicting interests, demanding compromise.

COMMERCIAL.

Investigating the Shengking Mines.

In view of the fact that Shengking Province has rich mines in great abundance, and that unwarranted mining operations have often been conducted by foreign people, the Tutuh has decided to organize an investigation Committee to make a study into the existing conditions. Orders have been given out to the various executive officials in the out-posts to start similar Committees so that full information on the mineral wealth and its development in Shengking may be obtained. "Chinese Frank Gazette."

Shanghai Share Market. For the week ending 12th September 1912.

Many transactions in good Rubber stocks have taken place since the issue of our last circular. Cottons and Rubbers remain steady.

Sterling Quotation:—The T. T. Rate on London to-day is 2/9.

Business Recorded:—September 6th:—Langkats Tls. 62 cash and 62 1/2 September. Soy Chees Tls. 34 1/2 cash. Lwos Tls. 105 cash. Kung Yik Tls. 13 cash. Shanghai Cottons Tls. 76 cash. Dominions Tls. 30 cash. Ziang-bes Tls. 4.85 cash. Batu Anama Tls. 2 1/2 cash. Chemors Tls. 0.85 and 0.90 cash. Chengs Tls. 41 cash. Tanah Merahs Tls. 31 and 4 cash. Bukita Tls. 2 1/2 and 2.80 cash. Padangs Tls. 10 cash. Consolidateds Tls. 2.80 cash. Anglo-Dutch Tls. 1 cash. Savanagas Tls. 0.45 cash. Amhersta Tls. 2.40 cash. Sungei Duris Tls. 6 1/2 cash. Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.85 cash and Tls. 8. Ducks Tls. 48 cash. Telephones Tls. 68 1/2 cash. Tramways Tls. 55 cash. Philippines Tls. 3 1/2 cash. Cultys Tls. 10 cash.

September 7th:—Anglo-French Lands Debitures (1908) Tls. 97 1/2 cash. Dooks Tls. 48 cash. Anglo-Javas Tls. 8 cash. Chengs Tls. 41 cash. Chemors Tls. 0.90 cash. Bukita Tls. 2.80 cash. Karans Tls. 10 1/2 cash. Padangs Tls. 10 1/2 cash. Kung Yik Tls. 13 cash. Tramways Tls. 55 1/2 cash.

September 8th:—Cathays (ord.) Tls. 2 1/2 cash. (pref.) Tls. 4 1/2 cash. Langkats Tls. 63 cash. Internationals Tls. 63 cash. Laou Kung Mows Tls. 78 1/2 cash. Amhersta Tls. 2.80 cash. Permatas Tls. 2 1/2 cash. Dominions Tls. 31 cash. Chemors Tls. 0.90 and 0.95 cash. Consolidateds Tls. 2.70 cash. Pengkalans Tls. 10 1/2 cash. Gulas Tls. 11 1/2 cash. Astor House \$3 cash. Sungei Duris Tls. 6 1/2 cash.

September 10th:—Cathay (ord.) Tls. 2 1/2 (pref.) 4 1/2 cash. Shanghai Land 5 per cent. (1901) Tls. 95 cash. S. and H. Wharfs Tls. 99 cash. Amhersta Tls. 2.70 cash. Dominions Tls. 30 cash. Tainpings Tls. 0.30 cash. Senawanga Tls. 22 1/2 cash. Batu Anama Tls. 2 1/2 cash. Klebangs Tls. 1.80 cash. Padangs Tls. 10 cash. China Flours Tls. 10 cash. Astor House \$3 cash.

September 11th:—Consolidateds Tls. 2.70 cash. Batu Anama Tls. 2 1/2 cash. Gulas Tls. 11 1/2 cash. Padangs Tls. 10 cash. Amhersta \$2.90 cash. Telephones Tls. 69 cash. Shanghai Gas Tls. 84 cash. Tramways "B" Tls. 56 cash.

Bank of Formosa Meeting. A general meeting of the shareholders of the Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa) was held on the 2nd inst; when Mr. Yagui, in the course of his half-yearly report on the bank's working, said that the money market in Formosa had been characterized by considerable tightness throughout the term under review, owing to the calls made on the shares of the sugar refineries, and demand for capital to run tea preparing operations. The Bank's branches in China are in a prosperous condition, the political situation there having become quiet since April last. The paper notes issued by the Bank averaged 18,500,000 yen; the issue on the last day of the term reaching 34,000,000 yen. Its Singapore branch was opened on the 2nd of September to assist in the development of Japan's South Sea trade, and also in view of the approaching commencement of the steamship service to the southern ports. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. on the profits of the year 1911 was declared.

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

W. BOWEN ROWLANDS,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

COMMERCIAL

S. Manchurian Railway
Traffic Returns.

The S. M. R. Traffic Returns for the month of August give a daily average of 20,404, being an increase by 4,702 on the corresponding month of last year. The aggregate traffic receipts April to August reach 5,981,489, being an increase by 7,700,107 over the corresponding five months of last year.

Shanghai Cotton Report.

Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld writes as follows in his Cotton Market Report dated 12th September:—

China Cotton.—In so far as price changes are concerned the cotton market has been rather inactive during the past week, the extreme range being some few points in all the different grades with the close last night showing an undecided market as to the future course of price which has not been experienced before thus early in the season. This week's so-called activity has been in sample lots of Tungkow and a few parcels in Ningpo "spot" and "futures" although there is very little to report as far as sales are concerned. As to the crop outlook it is decidedly less encouraging than it looked a week ago owing to the sudden change in the climatical conditions. Rain and low temperature causing another setback for the maturing crop, and from present indications it looks as though general deliveries from the interior marts will not take place as early as first anticipated. What is essentially wanted now is fine weather for the next week or so in order to give the bolls a chance to mature, by which time I hope to be in a position to give as near an estimate of the crop as figures will allow in this non-statistical country. Further there is very little comment to be made as to the near future the whole depending on the immediate weather development. Tone of the market, quiet.

Liverpool Market:

London, 11th September, 1912.
Egyptian Cotton, E.G.F. Brown 58
Price of Fine M. O. Bengal 58 1/2
" Mid-American 58 1/2
" Mid- 58 1/2
Tone of market, quiet.

New York Market:

Price of Mid-American
Cotton, Closed 50.11.65 Spot
50.11.85 Oct.
50.11.65 Dec.

Tone of market, easier.
Market easier.
U.S. Agricultural Report Cotton
Ginned to date 722,900 bales.

Indian Market:
Branch New Crop Rps 50 1/2 February
Yostmah do 47 1/2 Nov. Dec.
Bengal do 44 1/2
Tone of market, easier.

Manila Market Report.
September 13, 1912.

Hemp—
Good Current P25.
Midway 22.4
25 p.c. over Fair current 20.
U. S. Fair current 17.
U. K. do 11.4
Super 2nds 10.2
Good 2nds 9.4
Good Reds 8.0
Magway No. 1 9.6

Sugar—
Iloilo No. 1 P6.75
" 2 6.15
" 3 5.25
" 4 4.65
Manila 6.
Iloos 3.

Copra—
Supr. Sun dried P11.5
Laguna 11.
F. M. Manila 11.3

Rice—
Saigon 2s. P7.00
Rangoon 7.45
Pangasinan 8.10
2nd white 8.30 nom.

Gran Almaciga—
Mixed P7.20

Coals—
Japanese ex-ship P9.00 to arrive
Australia ex-ship per ton P10 to arrive.

Borneo ex-ship per ton 9.
Freight—To U. S. Hemp,
Manila to New York 72.6
" Boston 77.8
Cebu to New York 75.
Cebu to Boston 80.
To U. K. Sugar 36/3
To U. S. Hemp, from Manila 75
To Cebu 80.
To Manila, copra, from
Manila 42.8

Consignees

"BARBER" LINE OF
STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SAINT PATRICK."
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 2.30 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 10th Sept., 1912. [663]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMER.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"
having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd of Sept., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st of Sept., at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 29th of Sept., 1912, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 10th Sept., 1912. [7]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

S.S. "CHINA."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN
PORTS & SHANGHAI.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impounding discharge will be landed at consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining on board after MONDAY, 16th at Noon, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered FRIDAY, 20th September, 1912, at Noon, will be subject to landing and storage charges.

No claims will be entertained for outage or damage, unless packages have been examined prior to delivery and list of exceptions furnished consignees.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown THURSDAY, 19th Sept., 1912, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before October 18th, otherwise they will not be recognized.

FRED. J. HALTON,
Agent,
Hongkong, 18th Sept., 1912. [656]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property &c.

Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Underwritten and Executed.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 10th March 1908. [62]

Public Companies

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

in pursuance of the requisition set out hereafter which has been lodged at the Registered Office of this Company on the 12th day of September 1912 by or on behalf of the persons whose names are set out at the bottom of such requisition an Extraordinary Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., at Roder Street, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 26th day of September, 1912, at Noon, for the purpose of considering the resolution set out in the said Requisition and of passing such resolution in relation thereto as may be thought fit. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 19th to 26th September, both days inclusive.

REQUISITION.
To the Directors of the China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.
We the undersigned members of the above named Company holding in the aggregate 10,000 Shares and upwards in the Capital thereof do hereby in pursuance of the provisions in this behalf contained in Section 67 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 require you to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the subjoined Resolution.

That the General Agents and Consulting Committee be and they are hereby authorized and required to declare an Interim Dividend of \$3 per share and that such Dividend be paid on the first day of October, 1912, to the members who are on the Register on the thirtieth day of September, 1912.

Dated 11th day of Sept., 1912.
R. E. Bellios, Trustee for the Estate of the late E. R. Bellios
Lau Tak Po
Ernest D. Haskell
Lau In Chung
S. H. Michael
Sidney Michael
C. Stewart
R. J. Judah.

Dated 12th September, 1912.
The General Agents and Consulting Committee of the Company desire to make the following observation on the subject matter of the Resolution namely that in the exercise of their discretion they do not think it prudent in the Company's interest that an Interim Dividend should be paid.

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 12th Sept., 1912. [657]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in the above Company
will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 21st September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1912.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 21st September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAFRAIK, & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 31st Aug., 1912. [630]

Entertainment

THEATRE ROYAL

WORLD'S TOUR 1911-12-13,
THE EMINENT ACTOR,
ALLAN WILKIE,

Supported by powerful London
Company, including the
talented Actress
Miss FREDISWYDE
HUNTER-WATTS,
Every Night at 9.15 p.m.
TUESDAY, 17th Sept.
G. B. Shaw's Brilliant Comedy,
"CANDIDA."
WEDNESDAY, 18th Sept.
Oscar Wilde's
"SALOME."
THURSDAY, 19th Sept.
Goldsmith's Comedy
"SHE STOOPS
TO CONQUER."
FRIDAY, 20th Sept.
Sir A. W. Pinero's most Popular Play
"SWEET LAVENDER."
SATURDAY, 21st Sept.
MATINEE 4 p.m.
Shakespeare's Pastoral Comedy
"AS YOU LIKE IT."
EVENING 9.15 p.m.
Positively Last Performance.
Sir Henry Irving's Greatest Success
"THE BELLS."
Mr. ALLAN WILKIE as H. MATHIAS.
Plans at ROBINSON'S.
PRICES:
32.50, 32 and 31.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half
price to \$1 & 63 cents.
Hongkong, 16th Sept., 1912. [660]

WING TAI LOONG.
SHANTUNG

CHIEF OF SILK FOR SALE.
VARIOUS
SELECTED,
FINEST QUALITY.

To be obtained at Moderate Prices
from the HONGKONG BRANCH.
WING TAI LOONG,
181, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 28th Aug., 1912. [628]

FOR SALE.

Old China Curios.

A fine lot of China Vases
1. A large blue and white (Ming Dynasty).
2. A small blue and white (Ming Dynasty).
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"STRIKE THE POLICE."

Alleged Angry Chinese Throw Stones at Officers.

At the Police Court, this morning, two hawkers who, it was alleged, would not obey the orders of an Indian constable to put their wares on the side channel, were charged with assaulting the police.

Mr. Woodhouse conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Southern, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, defended.

According to the statement of Sergeant Floyd, the Indian constable cautioned a hawker to keep clear of the pavement, but he took no notice. When the constable was arresting him the second hawker assaulted the constable and when, with the aid of another officer, he was taking the defendant to the station a crowd followed calling out "Ta Chai Yau" (Strike the Police) and threw stones at them.

Threw Stones and Fruit.

Indian Constable 899 said that yesterday at 4.30 p.m. he was on duty in D'Aguiar Street and he saw the first defendant and other hawkers there with their stalls, and he warned them not to cause an obstruction. He told them not to place their stalls on the footpath but to put them six feet apart on the side channel. At the time the first defendant had his goods on the road. When he returned he found that the defendant had his goods in the same place and had not obeyed his orders. He then arrested the defendant and asked him to go to the station. The first defendant then turned to the second defendant and said "He is taking me to the station." The second defendant thereupon struck witness on the side and chest. There were other Chinese there and they commenced to throw stones and fruit. He detained both of the defendants and with the assistance of another constable he took them to the station. He asked some coolies to carry the first defendant's stall but the Chinese who were there said: "Don't carry the stall," and the coolies refused to carry it. The defendants went quietly to the station.

Cross-examined.

By Mr. Russ: The stall was on the road when he first went up. There were two stalls and two baskets placed in the road, not in the side channel. He said the sergeant told him to put the stall in the road. He saw bananas on the stall but he did not take one. He was not a constable who would take a banana; therefore he could not be asked to pay for one. He did not say when he came back that he was going to move the stall and would kick the whole thing over. The stall was not knocked over. He did not seize hold of the first defendant and strike him on the face. He did not step on an umbrella and smash it. He did take the defendants to the station and charge them with assaulting him. He did ask coolies to carry the stall to the station but the man brought into Court was not the man he asked. He did not hear any coolie say that he would not carry the stall because it was so broken. The stall was not broken. It was true that a crowd followed him. They followed him as far as Lyndhurst Terrace—about two minutes walk. He did not meet any other officers.

Mr. Woodhouse: These men must appear extremely stupid. I am sure, but they find it very difficult to understand the interpretation. All the questions must be repeated two or three times. They talk Punjabi.

His Worship:—Oh, very well.

Called Out "Strike."

Indian Constable 743 said he saw Chinese throwing stones and fruit at the last constable. He arrested the first defendant. The defendants called out "Strike," and Chinese commenced to throw stones at them. Both the other constable and himself saw bricks thrown. He saw the stalls of the defendants lying in the road. If they had tried to pick up the stall the Chinese would have assaulted them.

By Mr. Russ:—The people got the fruit that they threw at the police from a stall on the road.

The stall was not upset. The fruit was taken from the baskets forming the stall. He asked a coolie to carry the stall, but he could not say who he was. They were calling out "strike." He saw the first defendant throwing fruit, but not the second because he was in custody. The latter, however, was calling out "strike."

The first defendant said he was a hawker and had permission to have a stall at the top of D'Aguiar Street. His stall was on the side channel. About four o'clock yesterday, the first Indian constable came and pulled his things from the side channel into the road. When he came to his stall he took a banana and he asked him for one cent. The constable would not pay him and he overturned his stall into the road. He did not say why he did that. The constable then caught hold of him and slapped him. He then told witness to take it away, but the stall was smashed. The first witness took him to the station. Another constable came and arrested the second defendant. He did not assault the constable. He had been there twenty-two years and he knew it was unlawful to assault the police.

By His Worship: The first witness blew a whistle to arrest the other defendant who was picking up his things.

"Nothing More."

His Worship:—Do you mean to tell me that this constable took a banana and you asked him for payment and he kicked your stall over; that that is all that happened. Come what did happen?

Defendant:—Nothing more.

His Worship:—Then it is ridiculous.

The other defendant corroborated the story told by the first hawker. He was arrested, he said, because he picked up the other man's things.

Another witness for the defence said he saw the constable on duty in D'Aguiar Street pull the stall and upset it. He had been a hawker for forty years and had never been in trouble.

His Worship:—So you have been a good hawker, have you?

Witness smilingly acknowledged the Magisterial compliment, and said he did not hear the police whistle blow, as he was rather deaf.

His Worship:—Did you see another constable there?

Witness:—No.

His Worship:—Were you blind too? (laughter.)

The first defendant was fined \$7 and the second \$5.

THE TYPHOON.

Considerable surprise was created at about 5.40 o'clock last evening by the hoisting of signals indicating that a typhoon was situated to the north-east of the Colony within the 300 miles area. Earlier in the day it had been notified that a typhoon had entered the coast to the south of Foochow, and as this was the only disturbance of which Hongkong had been informed (save one west of Guam, about 1,000 miles distant), it was naturally thought that all danger of a visitation was past.

It appears, however, according to to-day's report from the Observatory, that the typhoon which entered near Foochow curved west, then south-west and finally south, passing within 200 miles of Hongkong. At 11.50 a.m. to-day it was located central between Swatow and Luzon, and was then filling up. If the Observatory calculations be correct, the typhoon took a most remarkable track.

When the signals were hoisted last evening there was a rush on the part of native craft to the shelter at Causeway Bay, while a number of steamers put off to leeward exposed spots than the open harbour, lest the worst should happen. The signals were lowered at 6.20 this morning.

The German mail steamer Prinz Ludwig, which left Shanghai on Saturday, was due here last night, but at the time of writing she has not been signalled. She was to have called at Foochow, and has probably experienced a rough trip.

POST OFFICE.**SIBERIAN ROUTE, SUPERSCRIPTION UNNECESSARY FOR EUROPE.**

Letters and postcards for Europe will in future be despatched by the route of Siberia unless marked by the sender for transmission by another route. Printed matter and samples will continue to be sent by the Suez Canal route.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left	Due
London	Shanghai
Aug. 28	Sept. 14
Sept. 1	Sept. 16

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Linan, 19th inst.
American, Chiyo Maru, 27th inst.
American, Nippon Maru, 18th prox.

MAILS CLOSE.

Swatow and Siam—Per Landat Schlett, 19th Sept., 8 a.m.
Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Naples—Per Prinz Ludwig 19th Sept., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Weihaiwei and Tientsin—Per Chipping, 19th Sept., 11 a.m.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 19th Sept., 1.15 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per Pootung, 19th Sept., 3 p.m.
Pakhoi, Haiphong and Saigon—Per Hongkong, 20th Sept., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 20th Sept., 10 a.m.
Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Japan, 20th Sept., noon.
Japan via Yokohama—Per Fukuoka, 20th Sept., 11 a.m.
Japan via Kobe—Per Thongwa, 20th Sept., noon.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 20th Sept., 1.15 p.m.
Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Tjibodas, 21st Sept., 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per Talyuan, 21st Sept., 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per Loongsang, 21st Sept., 1 p.m.
Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Heimal, 21st Sept., 1 p.m.
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 21st Sept., 1.15 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per Huhl, 21st Sept., 3 p.m.
Ochoco and Newchwang—Per Niggo, 21st Sept., 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per Linan, 21st Sept., 5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per Hangsang, 21st Sept., 5 p.m.
Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon—Per Sungkang, 21st Sept., 5 p.m.
Swatow—Per Haimun, 22nd Sept., 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji—Per Nankin, 22nd Sept., 9 a.m.
Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Namwang, 23rd Sept., 11 a.m.
Straits and Burma—Per Mutira, 23rd Sept., 11 a.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per Kulsang, 24th Sept., 10 a.m.
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles (Letters posted in all the pillar boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail) (Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents)—Per Caledonia, 24th Sept., 11 a.m.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States and South America via San Francisco—Per China, 24th Sept., 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per Taming, 24th Sept., 3 p.m.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Thursday Islands—Per Empire, 25th Sept., 10 a.m.
Tientsin—Per Hinhow, 26th Sept., 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per Chingna, 26th Sept., 3 p.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per Kueichow, 26th Sept., 3 p.m.
Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon, Extra Postage 10 cents) (Supplymentary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail) (Extra Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the pillar boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail) (Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to 5 p.m.—Per Deranda, 26th Sept., 11 a.m.)
Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, United States, South America, and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Montague, 26th Oct., 5 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.**ARRIVED.**

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, Ch. Jurgensen, 17th Sept.—Hopkoke, Ballast.—J. & Co.
Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,340, Page, 17th Sept.—Saigon 18th Sept.—Gonz.—Wo Fat Sing.
Buelow, Ger. s.s., 5,084, H. Formes, 18th Sept.—Hamburg, 7th Aug. and Singapore 18th Sept., Mail and Gen.—M. & Co.
Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, H. S. Malikin, 18th Sept.—Sourabaya 7th Sept., Ballast.—J. M. & Co.
Yangtze, Br. s.s., 4,149, G. Rodway, 18th Sept.—Glasgow 10th Aug., Gen.—D. & S.
Pootung, Br. s.s., 1,078, Barkers, 18th Sept.—Canton 17th Sept., B. & S.
Rajah, Ger. s.s., 1,275, C. Roieky, 18th Sept.—Canton 17th Sept., Ballast.—Order.
Oheung, Br. s.s., 1,850, L. Jones, 18th Sept.—Canton 17th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.
CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOR OFFICE.
Bulow, for Yokohama.
Kathe, for Manzanillo.
American, for Kwongchowwan.
Hanoi, for Haiphong.
Yangtze, for Kuchinotau.
Too Sui, for Dinabug.

DEPARTED.

Sept. 18.
Soshu-maru, for Swatow.
Saint Patrick, for Yokohama.
Ningpo, for Canton.
Chipping, for Canton.
Michael Jensen, for Canton.
Johanna, for Dell.
Bulow, for Shanghai.
Hanoi, for Pakhoi.
Sardinia, for Straits.
Pheumph, for Saigon.
Penssen, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Tamba Maru, arrived 17th Sept., from Shanghai:—
Baxter, Mrs. J. G. Hancock, Master
Baxter, Master A. R. G.
M. Hind, W. B.
Cornish, Miss A. J. Moore, L. O.
Dunley, S. O.
Fong See, Peide, T.
Harris, J. D. Rome, D.
Hancock, Mrs. F. Sutherland, A. R. M.
Hancock, Miss E. Wong, Y. S.
Per s.s. Bulow, arrived 18th Sept., from Hamburg, &c.:—
Brodersen, P.
Baeker, H. H.
Choon Yow-mul
Chien, Chuk-hain
Chiu Nam-chow
Chow Swoe-yang
Mrs. Ching Hui-chuan
Davidson, T.
Fennell, A.
Fong Ng
Gloss, Mr. & Mrs. Sun, L. C.
L. Von
Hartrols, Mr. and Tjoen, Lie A.
Mrs. Robert
Hoy On, Miss
Holl, W.
Hau en, O.
Hoo Lee
Koo, Chai Lee A.
Liao Yung, E.
Lum Tang-meng
Lum How-yin
Liu Tjin-nam
Li Yan-san
Lee Pok, Miss
Lo San-wah
Lee Gueh-o'on
Lee Yang-fung
Lo Odr-al
Meulinger, K.
Silden, Dr.
Pla, Mr. & Mrs.
Davidson, T.
Fennell, A.
Fong Ng
Gloss, Mr. & Mrs. Sun, L. C.
L. Von
Hartrols, Mr. and Tjoen, Lie A.
Mrs. Robert
Hoy On, Miss
Holl, W.
Hau en, O.
Hoo Lee
Koo, Chai Lee A.
Liao Yung, E.
Lum Tang-meng
Lum How-yin
Liu Tjin-nam
Li Yan-san

SHIPS PASSED THE CAVAL.

London, September 8.
Arrivals from China:—Balleroph n, Myra Idon, Yok, Rheus.
The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Caledonia, Montrose, Princess Alice, Yunnan.
London, September 6.
Arrivals from China:—Brazilia, Indomene, Kama Maru, Brumoy.
The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Armand Behlo, Dunbar, Indramayo, Nyansa, Pera, Athens.
London, September 10.
Arrival from China:—Princess Alice.
The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Beledi, Flitabire, Adrawadi Korber, Kanagawa Maru, Laertes, Persous, Sibthorp.
London, September 10.
Arrival from China:—Glenesk.
London, September 13.
Arrivals from China:—Armand Behlo, Montgouhalire, Middleham Castle, Samble.
The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Akt Maru, Bonemia, Derflinger, Indlan, Lutzow, Patroclus, Pentrochabie, Wray Castle.
London, September 17.
Arrivals from China:—Bancloch, Atrana.
The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Dunbar, Glenesk, Hyon, Helen, Richmond, Iyo Maru, Nippon, Munster Castle, Nyansa, Sardinia, Tyden, Tunt Bulow, Quana Alexandria.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.
Anghin, Ger. s.s., 1,007, Chr. Kumpel, 18th Sept.—Tegal 1st Sept., Sugar.—B. & S.
Buyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,343, Hashimoto, 17th Sept.—Moji 12th Sept., Coal.—T. K. K.
Camillo, Br. s.s., 3,140, A. M. John, 18th Sept.—Tientsin 6th Sept., Ballast.—A. P. Co.
Chiba, Am. s.s., 3,186, R. Allman, 18th Sept.—San Francisco 17th Aug., Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Elcano, Am. s.s., 654, Altonaga, 8th Sept.—Manila 6th Sept., Sugar.
Hongkong, Br. s.s., 789, Cornelissen, 16th Sept.—Haiphong and P. khoi 16th Sept., Gen.—A. R. Marty.
Japan, Br. s.s., 3,806, Archdeacon, 16th Sept.—Moji 12th Sept., Gen.—D. S. & Co.
Kazimoon, Dutch s.s., 3,436, Boos, 14th Sept.—Java Ports 3rd Sept., Sugar.—J. C. J. L.
Kathe, Ger. s.s., 1,209, G. Schliakler, 12th Sept.—Guaymas (Mexico) 6th Aug., Ballast.—Eng Hel Fong.
Kenku Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,109, T. Yamauchi, 14th Sept.—Manila 11th Sept., Ballast.—M. B. K.
Kostrama, Rus. s.s., 1,090, P. Foxaroff, 17th Sept.—Vladivostok 8th Sept., Coal.—Lukh-naroff.
Kwangtsh, Chl. s.s., 1,586, Stewart, 17th Sept.—Canton 16th Sept., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Landrat Scheiff, Ger. s.s., 1,012, O. J. Bruger, 14th Sept.—Bangkok 6th Sept., Rice.—C. S. N. Co.
Locksaw, Ger. s.s., 1,908, W. Taubert, 15th Sept.—Bangkok 6th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.
Loong Sang, Br. s.s., 1,098, Leank, 17th Sept.—Manila 14th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Lyceumoon, Ger. s.s., 2,000, Halliott, 10th Sept.—Saigon 6th Sept., Gen.—H. A. L.
Mutira, Br. s.s., 2,985, H. Carey, 17th Sept.—Moji 11th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Orterio, Br. s.s., 4,106, Howie, 7th Sept.—Fogel Sound Ports 17th Aug., Gen.—B. L.
Pongtong, Ger. s.s., 998, W. Godt, 15th Sept.—Orbn 11th Sept., Ballast.—B. & S.
Salstad, Br. s.s., 897, Ledrup, 10th Sept.—Fremantle 21st Aug., Sandalwood.—B. & S.
Too Sui, Br. s.s., 881, P. N. Markness, 17th Sept.—Haiphong 14th Sept., Gen.—Order.
Sui Sang, Br. s.s., 1,776, S. J. Payne, 11th Sept.—Hongkong 8th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 1,459, Brown, 17th Sept.—Melbourne 10th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.
Tamba Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,908, S. Wada, 17th Sept.—Shanghai 14th Sept., Flour, etc.—N. Y. K.
Thongwa, Br. s.s., 3,438, R. P. Tyb, s.s.s., 16th Sept.—Singapore 11th Sept., Gen.—D. S. & Co.
SAILING VESSELS.
Comet, Br. 4-masted barque, 2,890, W. J. Davis, 18th June—New York 3rd Feb., Oil.—S. O. Co.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per s.s. Kitano Maru, left London on the 17th Aug.—Miss Topham, Mrs. D. M. Currie, Mr. B. C. Comrie, Mrs. Comrie, Miss G. Comrie, Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Aubrey, Mr. and Mrs. Harth Olsen, Mrs. Chapman Davis, Messrs. L. A. Davis, K. W. Hoffman, H. L. Giller, Captain and Mrs. S. Bayes D'vay, Miss M. B. D'vay, Miss G. Bayes D'vay, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lay, Miss D. Lay, Mr. W. Brooker, Messrs. G. Blair, W. Blair, G. Gordon, R. Skinner, W. Young, H. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. L. Fletcher, Master A. P. J. of Misses A. & E. Fisher (2), Mr. J. T. Snell, Mr. and Mrs. Hironaka, Mr. and Mrs. R. Negishi, Mrs. Kato, Mr. Y. Kasa, Miss Y. Nakayama, Mrs. M. O. n, Mr. D. M. Pan, Mr. John ton, Mr. W. Friederich, Messrs. K. Fujii, T. Akimoto, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Harris, Messrs. S. Maruyama and K. Kikuchi.

September. 17th.

	10 a.m.	4 p.m.
Barometer	29.00	29.56
Temperature	77	77
Humidity	87	88
Rain	0.00	—

TIDE TABLE.

Sept. 17th to 23rd Sept., 1912.			
	High Water	Low Water	Mean Time
Tues. 17	10 27	4 41	10 27
Wed. 18	10 18	4 50	10 18
Thurs. 19	10 09	5 00	10 09
Fri. 20	10 00	5 10	10 00
Satur. 21	9 51	5 20	9 51
Sund. 22	9 42	5 30	9 42
Mon. 23	9 33	5 40	9 33

Mail Steamers**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.**

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARK
SHANGHAI ...	CHINA	About 26th Sept.	Freight and Passage
LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call	DEVANHA	Noon, 28th Sept.	Freight and Passage
LONDON & ANTWERP, via Usual Ports of Call	CEYLON	About 4th Oct.	Freight only
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NANKIN	23rd Sept.	Freight and Passage

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. D. SHALLARD, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 18th September, 1912.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES:**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	PRINZ LUDWIG	THURSDAY, 19th Sept., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BULOW	WEDNESDAY, 18th Sept., 10 a.m.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON
MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	SATURDAY, 5th October, at 10 p.m.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	BORNEO	Middle of October
DIRECT to SANDAKAN	RAJAH	About 13th September

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Telex-System.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. MELCHERS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA

Hongkong, 17th September, 1912.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.**Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.**

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIYANG ...	A. E. Hodgins ...	SATURDAY, 21st Sept., at 8 p.m.
FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 8 Days)		
HAIMUN ...	J. W. Evans ...	SUNDAY, 22nd Sept., at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from, the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier. For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.**Mail Service to Australia.****MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).**

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
EMPIRE	On 20th Sept.	On 25th Sept., 11 a.m.
ST. ALBANS	On 20th Sept.	On 19th Oct. Noon

The above Steamers are fitted with R. refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, French Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co., Agents.

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